

"The Day of Rest" at Meramec Highlands

Drawn by Marguerite Martyn
for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



THE LONG HILL -
EVERYBODY CLIMBS IT MONCE!



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation

Average for the First 6 Months of 1916:

Sunday Only 369,894
Daily Average 213,494

Biggest West of the Mississippi.
Equaled Only by FIVE SUNDAY Newspapers in the UNITED STATES.
Three in New York and Two in Chicago.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Married Guardians at Laredo.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I am a private in the national guard, stationed at Laredo, Tex., and am a married man with a dependent wife. There are many men like me and many others who are worse off, because they have babies which are uncared for during their stay on the border.

The Post-Dispatch is the paper which will print the facts about the great injustice done to the St. Louis boys who desire to go home to take care of their dependent families, but who are detained, almost forever, from doing so.

Our Captain positively refuses to give out any application blanks for a release, or to furnish any information on the subject. He threatens the men who endeavor to obtain a release with things totally beyond his jurisdiction. According to him, any man who obtains a release will not receive any pay for the time he has served, will have to pay his own fare back home, and his uniform will be taken off before he leaves. The last threat means that those men will be turned away in their underwear, as most of the boys left their civilian clothes at home.

It is a well-known fact that a married man cannot join the army unless his wife gives consent. In our case this law, or regulation, was violated. We were commanded to sign the papers and take the oath mustering us into the United States service. These commands were accompanied by the threat of punishment if we refused to sign. This is a plain case of duress. It is safe to say that 95 per cent of the men did not know the extent of their new obligations, or were scared into their new contract by duress.

Personally, I am not only willing, but eager to protect Uncle Sam's interests wherever I may be needed, but as long as no absolute necessity exists, I feel that my place is at home with my wife.

Secretary Baker's order to send all married men with dependent families home was plain enough. It is not fair to St. Louis employers who are paying full or part salaries, to detain us longer than is absolutely necessary, and when Secretary Baker gave the order, he plainly implied that married men could be released without putting the country in jeopardy. St. Louis families want their men back, and so do St. Louis employers.

I am asking the Post-Dispatch to show us the way to get back home to families and employers, who need us as much as we need them. Should an emergency arise, we all would be glad as one man to resume our places in the ranks and do our duty by Uncle Sam, but we do not feel that we should be imposed upon unnecessarily.

If the Post-Dispatch will take this matter up for us, it will have the everlasting gratitude of the St. Louis people and St. Louis employers, who need us as much as we need them.

We are anxiously looking for a statement from the Post-Dispatch on this subject.

A PRIVATE WITH DEPENDENT WIFE.
Laredo, July 12.

Cool Places.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
There is a Southern notion that the Northern states are always cool in summer, especially at night; yet a July letter from Western Michigan says: "We have to sit up to sleep the part of the night so as to get in condition to sleep the latter part, and we get up at peep of day to inhale a little fresh air that circulates about that time."
O, yea, to be surely cool, go North in winter.

FAX.

Relief of Distressed Irish.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Some time ago a movement was started in this country to collect funds for the relief of the acute distress existing in Ireland by reason of the deportation and imprisonment of large numbers of the breadwinners, their families being left destitute. All the Eastern cities and the West have generously contributed, and commissioners of undoubted probity have gone to Ireland to assist in the equitable distribution of the amount already available. St. Louis is the only large city which has not yet responded to the call, though there must be many here who feel under an obligation that may not be disregarded with an easy conscience, to give whatever they can afford.

The American people have always given sympathy and assistance to Ireland in her suffering and sorrow, in her aspirations and struggles for freedom; but at this time the appeal for aid should be confined to the kinsmen of those who faced death with the serenity of Christian martyrs and shed glory in their race everywhere. I hope a public meeting will be held so as to insure collective action, especially amongst the many who have at some time in their lives, longed for the opportunity to do what the revolutionists of Ireland did, and who have no apologies to offer for the rising of last week.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER.

END OF A CONFUSED CAMPAIGN.

A verdict in the most unsatisfactory primary campaign held in Missouri since the passage of the direct nomination law will be rendered at the polls next Tuesday.

Misguided citizens have associated themselves to force decisions on the issue of religious prejudice. Other misguided citizens have associated themselves to make hyphenated racial issues the dominating influence in the choice.

Every member but one of an unpopular and strikingly inadequate State administration has presumptuously asked a vindication from just criticism and a nomination for further preferment.

But one question of public policy has assumed definite and emphasized form and that is a question of bad faith that ought never to have been introduced into the campaign. Opponents of the high license system have sought to commit candidates for Governor to the passage by trickery of a State-wide prohibition act as an emergency measure and the prevention in this way of a popular expression on the act under the referendum.

The confused campaign of negation, contradiction, evasion and personalities is not without some plain considerations affording a guide to voters. No candidate for Governor who is not unmistakably against the suggested perversion of the referendum should have the support of intelligent voters. Of the 10 aspirants but three—Col. Frederick D. Gardner, Democrat, and Hugh McIndoe and Henry Lamm, Republicans—have declared positively against it. Several have professed that they are not committed on the subject. Valid reason exists for believing that others have yielded and given the pledge.

Because of their joint participation in many of the unworthy acts of the existing administration and disappointing individual record and attitude, Messrs. Roach, Barker and Atkinson should be denied support. Their part in the school fund scandal alone should be sufficient to bring condemnation and a meager vote to Messrs. Roach and Barker.

After eight years in the office of State Auditor, John P. Gordon introduced the issue of third-termism by demanding a renomination. He should be decisively defeated.

Better material for Congress is offered in the Thirteenth District than Walter Lewis Hensley, objectionable opponent of reasonable preparedness and of the President's strict neutrality policy. Samuel Rosenfeld promises the strongest candidacy in the Twelfth District to oppose L. C. Dyer.

Powerful and selfish interests are opposing the renomination of A. M. Woodson, a present member of the Supreme Court, who wrote the decision expressing the conviction of himself and his colleague as to the entire validity of the St. Louis ordinance imposing the mill tax on the traction company.

His opponent for the Democratic nomination is Charles B. Stark, whose lobbying activities and expenditure of public funds in lobbying for the old, corrupt School Board of St. Louis brought upon him the censure of the very court of which he now aspires to be a Judge. The defeat of Justice Woodson under the circumstances would be a State reproach.

In making selections for the highly important posts as Circuit Judges the recommendations of the Bar Association will be found valuable and helpful. The endorsed candidates on the Democratic ticket are these:

Walter N. Davis, Mantion Davis, Hickman P. Rodgers, Franklin Miller, Joseph S. McIntyre, Emerson F. Schnepf and Abraham Lowenhaupt.

The following are recommended on the Republican judicial ticket:

Leo S. Rasseur, Wilson N. Taylor, Franklin Ferriss, Truman Post Young, Benj. J. Kline, Eugene Blodgett, Vital W. Garesche or Everett Paul Griffin.

William Zachritz, Republican candidate for the Circuit bench, should be defeated. His course during the Central Traction boodle scandal under a former member of the court should permanently bar him from judicial responsibilities.

Just and wise decisions by the electorate as a whole under the difficulties of the present year will be a further tribute to the power of the voters to discriminate in mass and to their right to the popular primary.

Mr. Rockefeller's pastor charges the big mad war to Darwin. It is a wonder it had not occurred to him to charge it to Woodrow Wilson.

THE KAISER'S LATEST SPEECH.

Reports of a speech made by the Kaiser during a visit to the Somme front give this view as to the origin of the war:

The English built up during the years before the war the combination of countries which at a given signal fell upon us, attacked us, the most peaceful and peace-loving people in the world.

The Kaiser is in violent disagreement with the views expressed by Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft. He said:

The outbreak, however, was not to be prevented because at the decisive moment the will of the military chiefs was more powerful than that of the statesmen. Grey's promise to pledge the whole power of England and his own reputation upon the maintenance of proper relations between the triple entente and Germany, if peace be preserved, they regarded as an empty swindle.

The wonder is that the "If I Were Wilson" and other articles by Harden were permitted to be printed.

THE PREY DESTROYS THE HAWK.

Berlin reports that a submarine has shot down a British biplane somewhere over the North Sea. If the report is true it is one of the most singular surprises that have developed in the use of these two new engines of war. It is no less surprising in its way than the cable news story a year or two ago that a lobster had destroyed an eagle which pounced upon him in British waters, the gigantic crustacean having clung to the monarch of the skies till he drowned him. (For our part we avowed agnosticism toward the earlier piece of natural history.)

That a submarine can destroy the aerial craft which the authorities affirm is the best weapon for use against it upsets another theory and en-

hances the impression of the submarines formidableness. Certainly as much history has been made under water as in the upper air during the great conflict, which pervades every element. That none of the means is invincible even in its own element is increasingly proved by experience in the new warfare, but the potentiality of the submarine grows with each day's news, and its development has only begun.

If an old ship, stranded for 14 years, can now be sold for \$1,000,000, there is surely something doing in ocean commerce.

SOME PRIMARY LAW DEFECTS.

One of the gravest defects of the direct nomination system, says Candidate Henry Lamm, is that it gives "enormous temptation" to make all kinds of promises to the people. In a district where a certain position is popular, he says, a candidate will profess to favor that position, while in a district where it is unpopular he will profess to oppose it—in dry territory he will say he is a prohibitionist and in wet territory a high license man.

But were candidates never painfully vulnerable in promises under the convention system? Did the natural history of candidates as they have been known since self-government began change with the gradual disappearance of that system? Judge Lamm must have forgotten it, but the side-stepping aspirant for office who is all things to all men by no means came in with the introduction of the reformed primary plan.

The direct nomination law admittedly has defects. The Judge points out some of them. But if a candidate has different sets of principles for different sections, he must practice deception more publicly, and hence less successfully, under the direct nomination than under the convention plan. The fact that a popular nomination may be made by less than a majority was perhaps the objection most strenuously urged against the adoption of the new law by the bosses. But the people insisted on its adoption with their eyes open and with this objection clearly in mind.

The minority represented by a candidate named in a popular vote may sometimes be small. But it will never be smaller than the meager minority of the voters of the party represented by the candidate for whom a boss-controlled majority of the delegates in a convention sometimes voted in the old days, on which Mr. Lamm looks back in a golden retrospect.

The "Bermuda high," it must have been noticed, has not been so lofty in St. Louis as in various Northern cities.

TWENTIETH CENTURY TREASON.

"War treason" was the charge on which six more Belgians are reported to have been executed by the Germans. But treason to Germany was, of course, impossible. No obligation to Germany whose infraction would constitute treason was recognized or had existence. And, of course, it could not have been treason to Belgium. Instead of being punished by death, treason to Belgium would have been generously rewarded by the Germans.

John Bull is now so far improved that he concedes the propriety of medaling brave women. The old man will some day indorse "votes for women."

THE LAW OF BALDNESS.

The discovery of the law of the bald head is a triumph of science just won and won, too, by a woman, Miss Dorothy Osborne of Ohio State University.

Knowing this law, you will never speculate when you see a bald-headed man on the extent to which his infirmity—deformity some call it—must be due to early plety. Neither will you assume that he married unhappily or that his hair in whole or part has been sacrificed to intense mental effort or that he lost it in illness from some one of several feeble diseases. Neither will you be responsive when the barber tells you that the stuff he has in a bottle is the finest thing in the world to keep it from falling out. You will know that it won't be of any use.

For bald-headedness is hereditary. Yes, singeing, shampoos, massage, quinine and other tonics have value, but not as applied to your head. To do you any good, they should have been painstakingly applied to your parents.

If you are a woman and both your parents were bald, you are going to be bald. If you are a man and your mother was bald, you are going to be bald and there is no use doing anything about it. You may have more than a touch of it if your father was bald.

Miss Osborne's discovery seems to have as firm a basis in observed fact as Mendel's famous law as to heredity in hybrids and is a lot more interesting. It helps to make the bald-headed man, for whom science heretofore has done nothing at all, more reconciled. To be a fatalist as to one's baldheadedness—could greater relief be provided?

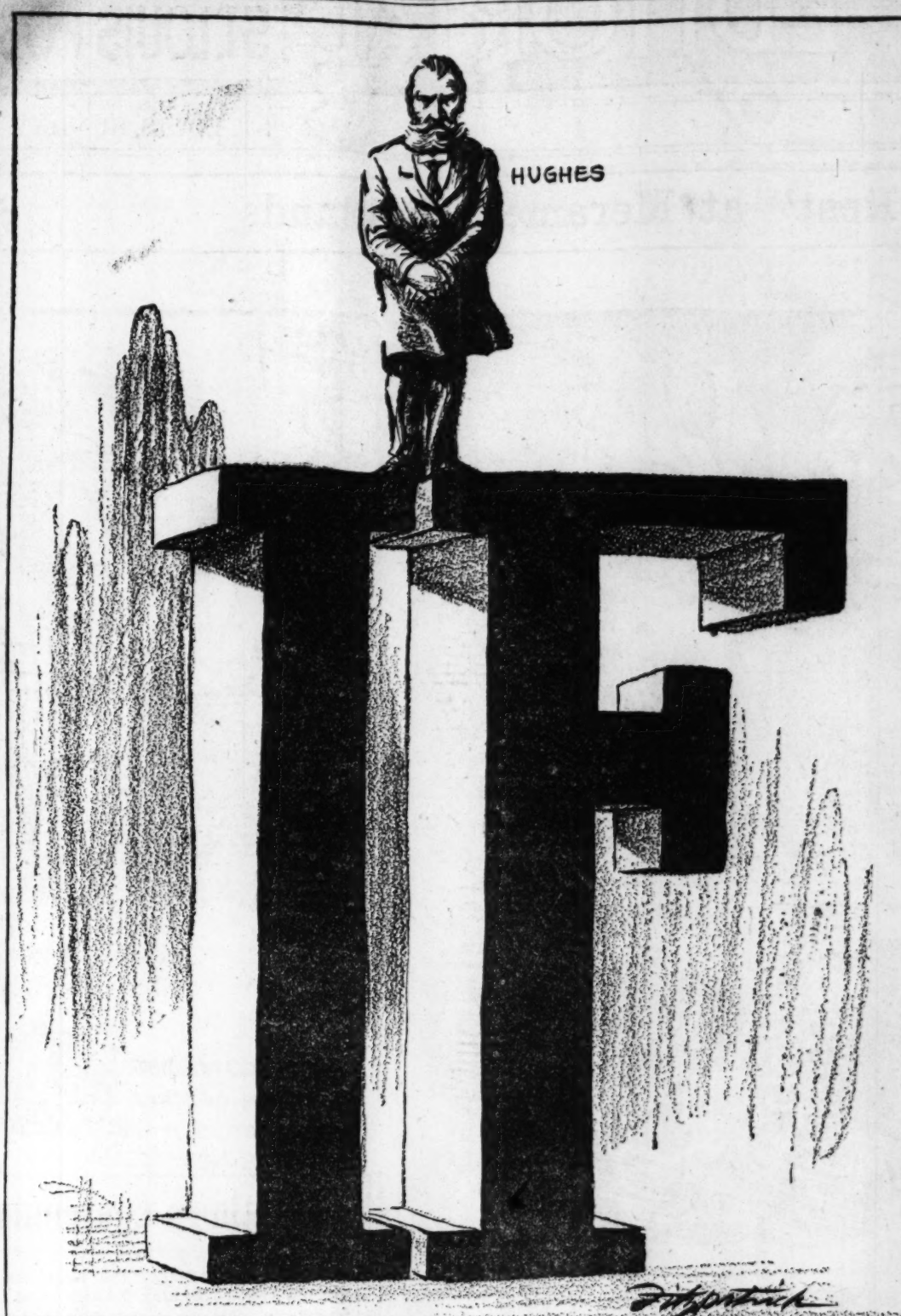
The less food for hunger in Europe, the more food there is for reflection.

A PEACE TRUST.

To take a hand in world protection after this war is fought out is a worthy object of our preparedness which has been frankly discussed in many quarters since the conventions. If we are to count for anything in world protection we must have force.

The United States is not for offensive and defensive alliances, but in a league to enforce and maintain peace it would play its part; must play its part in any possible international peace organization. The initiative to obtain peace may fall to this country. The initiative in the formation of a world's peace organization may be ours. There must be force to execute and compel compliance with the edicts of any tribunal. The justice court must have its constable. If there is to be a world's constabulary the United States must furnish its share of the power, represent its part of the compulsion.

It is a long way to the realization of the dream of peace without compulsion. Yet the nations will have learned much by the folly of mutual destruction. Mutual suffering, loss, waste, may incline nations towards union, as these things have sometimes brought warring individuals and groups together.



HIS PLATFORM.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

WALL, I reckon all is ova—
The end has come at last;
Across the fields of clover
A saddah weil has passed;
While the people are a-sighin'
For him they loved so well,
An' the little ones are cryin'
In answer to his knell.

The oldah people loved him,
An' with him they have smiled.
His humble life has proved him
The patron of the child;
For the little ones adore him
Still bless his cherished name,
For evah thus securin'
To him a deathless fame.

All ovah Indiana,
In evry vale an' dell,
O'er ev'ry broad Savanah,
Wherev'ah sunshin' fell,
Is writ in golden letters
A name we honor highly;
We bind with tender fetters
The name of Whitcomb Riley.

The people's simple poet,
The minstrel of the farm;
Our love we shall bestow it
In many a heart thro' warm.
We have lifted many altars
That homely souls have made
Where affection never falters
And love is unbetrayed.

We bring our garlands simple
To lay upon his bier,
An' many a baby's dimple
Is moistened with a tear.
He kept the faith an' knew it,
His love a boundless store;
Not once his pride outgrew it,
But seemed his love the more.

The songs he sung shall linger,
Though he has passed away—
The sweetest, softest singer
Still sings for us today.
No marble need we chisel
His tender love to tell;
Nor harp nor lute nor cello
Is needed when he fell.

The statesman dying leaves us
A heritage of power;
The warrior's grief may grieve us—
Grief lingers but an hour;
But the glory of the poet
Is not of pride a part;
His songs of love bestow it,
'Tis the tribute of the heart.

So from the troubled waters
Of our Misour's coast
We join your sons and daughters
An' mourn o'er him they lost.
For Indiana's sadness
Is our sorrow for today;
But his songs restore the gladness
That death would snatch away.
St. Louis, Mo.

WILSON HUNT SMITH.

OUR RIGHTS IN GREENLAND.

JUST A MINUTE has launched a protest against giving up our rights in Greenland just at this time. We feel that this protest will grow in volume and earnestness, and that it cannot be long until the Government realizes the unwisdom of undertaking anything of the kind before we see what the weather is going to do, anyway.

It may be true, as we are assured, that the Danish West Indies, for which we are about to give up our rights in Greenland, are of great value to us as coaling stations for our navy. Nevertheless, it is not possible for anybody pleasantly to contemplate the exchange just at this time of a nice, cool, ice place like Greenland for three hot little tropical islands like St. Vincent's, St. John's and St. Croix.

It is not that our rights in Greenland, which are said to be those of discovery, have any value as land. We are regarding them solely as ice.

Write your Congressman.

It ought to be worth while to establish at Washington University a chair for the purpose of ascertaining what is the matter with our St. Louis baseball teams. It is up to the psychologists. We have tried everything else, even to getting Flander Jones to come here and manage one of our teams. Students could work at it. We are sure the proprietors of our local teams would be glad to make class rates and do everything else they could to encourage a solution of the problem. They would like more than anybody to know what the trouble is.

We are mistaken about the Russians having arrived at Angola and captured the Sultan's goat. They are still 200 miles from there, but are already picking up old tin cans and other goat feed.

The advice to people about to be drowned is well meant, but how are they to know it is especially for them?

On a shoe repair shop on Kosuth just east of Grand:

Springstep oals
The allies are placing more orders for arms and munitions in the United States. They seem to have found the Germans a little bit stubborn.

Maybe some of our more inexperienced prophets will give up trying to forecast the weather now.

Reader: A Bermuda highball is made of bodied whiskey and red pepper served in hot water.

THE STORM.

AFTER the heat of the day,
Chill with pain,
Comes the wail of the wind and
Singing of rain.
After the heat of love, when
We'd forget,
Comes the cry of the heart and
Wild regret.
BYRON EMBRY.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

CLEANSING.

B. U. N.—Try any good polishing powder for German silver; a little acid might be necessary to remove some of the dirt.

W. S.—Dip feather box in bowl of gasoline, changing mixture as it becomes dark with dirt. Do this in a room where there is no fire or light. Wipe it on a clean cloth to dry. (Many ladies think best to have this work done by a professional cleaner.)

ABOUT ICE CREAM.

S.—The food and drug law requires that ice cream made to sell must contain not less than 4 per cent of butterfat, and milk averages 3 1/2 per cent, sometimes testing 4 per cent. The addition of sugar, etc., reduces the butterfat content in the finished product, hence ice cream made from milk alone would not contain the required butterfat content. The law further requires that all ice cream must be labeled with the minimum butterfat content thereof, and the declaration of artificial imitation flavor, and if more than 1 per cent of gum tragacanth or vegetable gum be used, ice cream mixture to be frozen must be cold when put into freezer. Ice should be crushed as fine as possible and one-third as much rock salt as ice used. Easiest way to crush ice is to put into a gunny sack and pound fine with hammer or back of ax. Having made the cream and poured into the freezer, surround it alternate layers of crushed ice and salt. Let the layers of ice be two or three inches deep, with one inch of salt sprinkled evenly over the ice. Let the ice mixture come to two inches above the cream in the can. Freezing should be done very slowly at first, as rapid turning makes heavy cream. About 500 revolutions will usually be sufficient to freeze the cream. When sufficiently frozen, remove the dasher, scrape down the cream, remove the lid and cork tightly. If the cream is to be served within an hour, no more ice will be needed. Simply push the can down into the ice, put a weight on top to hold it and cover with a piece of old carpeting. Sherbets and ices are better served as soon after freezing as possible. If the cream, on the other hand, is richer if allowed to "ripen" several hours before serving. If these directions are carefully followed, the cream should be smooth and velvety and perfectly free from lumps. When a granular consistency is required, as in trappes, use a larger proportion of salt. Plain ice cream: 3 cups milk, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup cream, flavoring. Put cream, milk and sugar in a saucepan on the fire, and stir till sugar melts and milk boils, but does not boil. Take it off and beat it with the egg-beater till it is cold; add the flavoring and free (Vanilla is flavoring). To remove rust from metal, cover with sweet oil, rub in well, let stand 48 hours. With a piece of cotton wool apply oil freely, then rub well with powdered unslaked lime.

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT.

YES, WHY?—Your question, "Why should a policeman worry?" has been submitted to a jury composed of some of the very best and very worst members of our local constabulary and here is the verdict. You may have it for what it is worth: "The average policeman is the happiest of men. He gets two recreation days a month and then if he wants to go fishing in the country or across the river he has to get permission from the Police Commissioner to leave the city. He must stand all the abuse that is heaped upon him and if he dares to retaliate he is in danger of losing his job. Why should a policeman worry?"

WHO USED FIGURES FIRST?

A. L.—Dr. Eugen Loeffler, an eminent German professor and mathematician, says of the origin of numerals: They reached Europe through the Arabs; it is true during the Middle Ages, but they actually originated with the Indians. The Aryans, of very early times. The Aryans, who made their way into India about 2000 B. C., were a branch of the Indo-European race. They subdued the native inhabitants of India, reducing them to the lowest caste, while the Aryans formed the castes of priests and princely warriors. The Aryans were deeply interested in science and religion. The language in which their ancient books were written, the Sanskrit, and these books, called the Vedas, meaning "science" or "wisdom," are full of figures. The wisdom of this ancient race. Their language counted to be popularly used in the language in the third century B. C. The spoken language that succeeded it is known to the modern world as the Sanskrit. It is related to Latin. The ancient religion was Brahmanism, and in the sixth century B. C. Buddha tried to effect a reformation, but only succeeded partially. The Aryans are still the dominant religious teachers of India. The original Brahman made small figures of clay, and of paper, used the sand for making figures, and "counted" on his fingers. What we now call an abacus, an arrangement of columns with lines between them, is the first columnar construction. The next the ten and the next the hundred, and so on. When we were more than 10 in the first column one was added to the next column, and in the way the place value of "position" in numeration was established. Numbers are still called "Hind figures" in India, according to legend, this system of figuring, after it had been devised by the priests, was first taught to a woman ruler. The old Brahman priest, instructing his queen in the art of figuring, took a pointed stick and drawing the columns in the sand, showed her how 10 units made one 10 and 10 tens made 100. This is the very foundation of our system of calculation. It made possible the wonderful astronomical and mathematical advances of the Hindus, which was transmitted to the Greeks and Arabs and finally to all Europe. By 500 B. C. the Hindus had a well developed science of arithmetic and geometry, and they solved many of the problems which we now find in the first book of the Greek Euclid. The Hindus knew how to calculate the area and how to extract the cube root. They carried their science so far as to find each position by a separate name, not as we do, skipping the tens and hundreds. For instance, we would write out the figures 66,733,325,178 as six hundred billion, seven hundred and eighty-nine million, three hundred and twenty-five thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight, but the Hindus write out thus: 6 kharva, 6 padma, 378 bida, 8 koti, 3 prastu, 2 laksha, 5 aya, 6 shasara, 1 cata, 7 dacha, 1. The Hindus discovered the zero, a cipher, unknown to the other early civilized races, yet absolutely necessary for mathematical expression.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANIEL.—Gasoline is right. Half gallon water, one quart beer, half pint hops, four ounces ginger, one ounce cloves, four ounces raisins (wash them), boil 15 minutes in a clean porcelain kettle, the strain in five cups of molasses. Put in a heavy iron bound bag, add three quarts cold water, three pints sugar, and boil away for 16 hours. It is ready for use. The cork should be pressed in very tight.

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sims." They drew
an abacus, an ar-
minus with lines be-
column containing
at the tens and the
s, and so on. When
thrust 10 in the first
added to the next
is way the signifi-
in numeration
Numbers are still
in Hindu. Ac-
this system of fig-
d been devised by
first taught to
old Brahman priest,
teen in the art of
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umms in the sand.
10 units made one
de 100. This is the
our system of cal-
possible the won-
al and mathemat-
of the Hindus,
tribed to the Greeks
ally to all Europe.
Hindus had a well-
of arithmetic and
as the geometrical
as the cube root. They
so far as to call
separate name.
bumping the tens and
reach a thousand.
They would write out the
78 as eighty-eight
and eighty-eight
one hundred and twen-
ty-eight. They write
a 6 padma, 7 vyra-
yaka, 8 laksha,
1 cati, 2 dacton, 3
ered the figure 0,
to the other early
absolutely neces-
sary expression.

NOT TOO COSTLY.
Chicago Journal: The Danish West Indies
come high. The last time they were supposed to
be on the market their price was \$5,000,000. The
opposition of Berlin blocked the sale then, and
now the price is \$25,000,000. The cost of living
itself could hardly climb more rapidly.

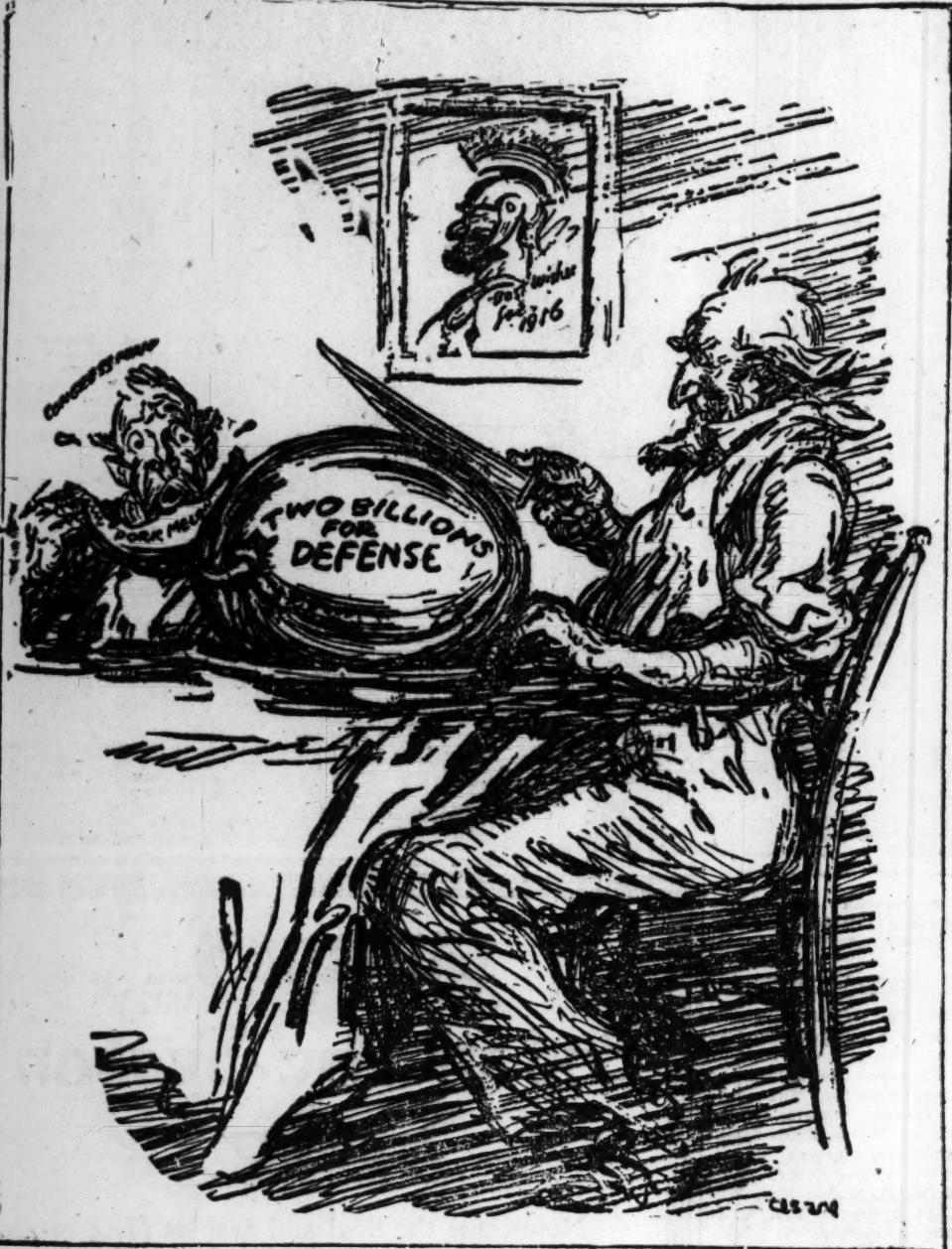
THREE SPECKS IN THE SEA.
Pittsburg Gazette-Times: If the arrangement
between our country and Denmark for the pur-
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known as the Danish West Indies shall be ratified,
an old enterprise of American statesmen, twice
frustrated, will be accomplished. St. Croix, or
Santa Cruz; St. Thomas and St. John are three
specks in the sea just east of Porto Rico, our pos-
session of which seemed to some to make unneces-
sary the purchase of the Danish islands. But
since we have the Panama Canal to protect they
are of strategic importance and better in our

ANEQUIS.
is right. Half
beet: Half
quart brat, half pint
finger, two ounces
them, wash them
clean porcelain ket-
quarts molasses.
bound keg, add
water, three pints
sake well and add
Drive in the
r 24 hours, when it
The cork should be

any good polishing
than silver, a little
necessary to remove
the dirt. Do this in a
mixture of no fire or arti-
ficial color, and if more than
one-third as much
be crushed as fine
one-third as much
ed. Easiest way to
put it into a stout
sound fine with ham-
Having made the
it into the can, set
in tub and place
the layers of crushed
the layers of ice be-
has deep, with one
led evenly over the
mixture come a few
cream in the can,
done very slowly at
ring, makes lumpy
revolutions will us-
to freeze the cream.
frozen, remove the
the cream, re-
work tightly. If the
ved within an hour,
be needed. Simply
n into the ice, put
to hold it and cover
carpeting. Sherbets
er served as soon
as possible. Ice
other hand, is
to "ripen" several
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ed, the cream should
elively and perfectly
When a granular
red, as in fudge, use
in of sale. Plain ice
1 cup sugar, 1 cup
But cream, milk and
on the fire, and
its and milk steams.
Take it off and
egg-beater till it is
oring and free. (Va-
To remove rust
with sweet oil, rub
48 hours. With a
ool apply oil freely.
h powdered unslaked

Mirror of PUBLIC OPINION

A Digest of the best Editorial, Comment and Information on Public Questions prepared especially for the Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



SOME MELON!
—Cesare in the New York Tribune.



HUNTING FOR AN ISSUE.
—Rehse in the New York World.



PLAYING 'POSSUM'?
—Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Purchase of the Danish West Indies

A BARRIER AGAINST TROUBLE.
Chicago Herald: The virtual completion of negotiations for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies is officially announced at Washington. It was expected that the treaty would be signed yesterday and sent at once to the Senate. It is stated that the agreed price is \$25,000,000.

From strictly economic viewpoints the price may be deemed somewhat high. From strategic and political viewpoints it may not be so regarded. These islands are in an embarrassing position to use if they should come into the possession of any strong foreign power. It is among the possibilities of the European conflict that they might change owners.

Their purchase would be the erection of a barrier against trouble in the defense of the Panama Canal, and in case an outcome of the European war should be an effort toward those "compensations elsewhere," of which we have heard ugly hints whenever any compromise peace is mentioned. Hence their acquisition by this country is desirable. Their apparent high price may prove an economy in the end.

OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.
Washington Times: As a matter of international comity, there may be justification even for paying an excessive price for the islets. The real excuse for it, however, is their strategic importance. If it be true that just at this time Germany is disposed to withdraw objections to a disposal of the island by Denmark, it would seem an auspicious time to buy them. Just now, Germany is cultivating the good graces of Denmark, because Denmark is not only one of its important sources of supply for agriculture necessities, but one of its outlooks on the world. After the present war, there may be, indeed is very likely to be, a decided change in the attitude of Germany. Now is the time for the transaction.

NOT TOO COSTLY.
Chicago Journal: The Danish West Indies come high. The last time they were supposed to be on the market their price was \$5,000,000. The opposition of Berlin blocked the sale then, and now the price is \$25,000,000. The cost of living itself could hardly climb more rapidly.

High as the price is, however, the Journal hopes the Senate will ratify the treaty, and that no sinister influence will hold up the agreement in Copenhagen. Denmark cannot keep those islands. The United States has the choice of buying them or of fighting to prevent their transfer to some stronger European power, which would use them to threaten Panama. Even at the present extortionate price, purchase is cheaper than a war.

THREE SPECKS IN THE SEA.
Pittsburg Gazette-Times: If the arrangement between our country and Denmark for the purchase by us of the three island of the Virgin group, known as the Danish West Indies shall be ratified, an old enterprise of American statesmen, twice frustrated, will be accomplished. St. Croix, or Santa Cruz; St. Thomas and St. John are three specks in the sea just east of Porto Rico, our possession of which seemed to some to make unnecessary the purchase of the Danish islands. But since we have the Panama Canal to protect they are of strategic importance and better in our

Argentina's Centennial

Cincinnati Times-Star: The Argentine Republic has been celebrating the centennial of its independence. Americans will fully understand and appreciate the patriotic feelings with which their South American friends are observing this important event.

Argentina came into the world's eye through the daring adventures of the early Spanish explorer. Searching for a southwest passage, Juan Diaz de Solis, in 1516, landed incautiously on the Argentine shore and was murdered by Indians. Those who escaped returned to Spain and declared they had found a new fresh water sea. Four years later the intrepid Portuguese explorer, Ferdinand Magellan arrived. Cabot entered the River Plata in 1527. Pizarro's thrilling conquest of Peru in 1532 started other explorers off afresh and the outpost of the early Spanish civilization were pushed to the slopes of the Andes.

All Europe was unsettled in 1806 when France and Great Britain were at war, and there were many strange combinations and cross purposes at work which reached even to the Spanish colonies. A British force, which landed in the Argentine, was a result of this condition, and in driving it to surrender the Spanish colonists were inspired to go further and throw off their allegiance to the Spanish crown.

The spirit of independence was born and when the Napoleonic dynasty was set up in Madrid, troubles began which precipitated the crisis. In May, 1810, a junta was formed which superseded the authority of the Viceroy. The united provinces of Rio de la Plata fell out, and on July 9, 1816, a formal declaration of separation was signed and Argentina set up her capital at Buenos Aires, today the fourth city in population in the Western world. There were wars and revolutions after that, but the Argentine Republic survived, and has since taken her place in the family of nations.

Suffragettes' Threat

Louisville Evening Post: Certain advocates of woman's suffrage are threatening the utter destruction of the Democratic party unless the present Congress will submit to the people of this country an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for woman's suffrage.

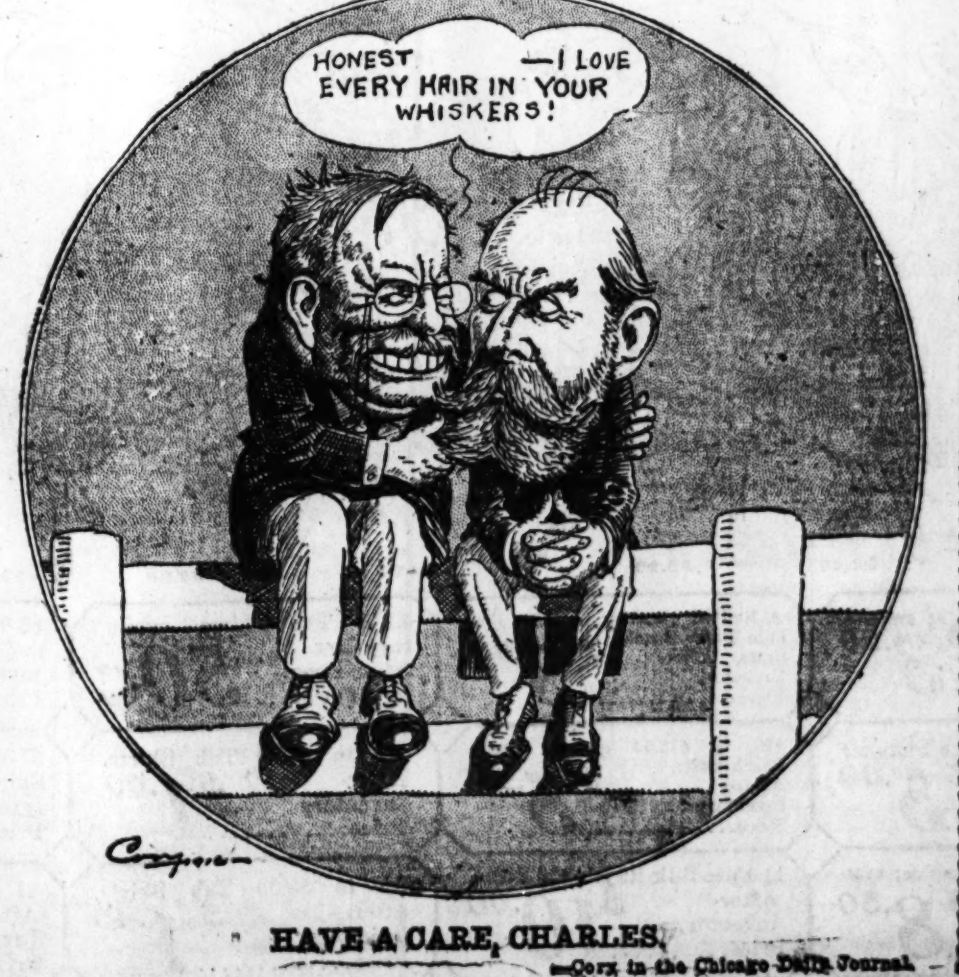
The meaning of this is that the states the women can control, and have controlled by small majorities, will be as powerful as the states, like Michigan, Ohio and New York, which have rejected woman's suffrage by a tremendous majority.

For that reason we trust that the amendment will not be submitted. The states that want woman's suffrage can have it now. States that do not want it should not have it forced upon them by other states; not even though 47 states favored it and one rejected it.

We think the managers of the suffrage campaign overestimate their power of intimidation. They are so arranging their majorities, largely mythical, as to give them the casting votes in the electoral college.

Woman suffrage won in California by a majority of 3587, in Montana by 3714, in Nevada by 3676 and in Oregon by 4161. It has just lost in Iowa, where suffragists were confident of an overwhelming victory, by a majority of 10,341. The majority against woman suffrage in Michigan was over 96,000. It was over 140,000 in Missouri, 51,000 in New Jersey, 183,000 in Ohio, 12,000 in South Dakota and 91,000 in Wisconsin.

In the congressional election of 1914 the women suffragists declared for the defeat of Democratic candidates for Congress from the suffrage states simply because they were Democrats and in order to discipline the Democratic party.



HAVE A CARE, CHARLES.
—Cox in the Chicago Daily Journal.

Tribute to Riley, the People's Poet

A GENTLE PHILOSOPHER.
Chicago Herald: He was the gentle philosopher of the beauty of common things. The tunes of his song were the old familiar tunes. He devised no intricate measures and chafed not at the limits of familiar forms. Again there is a lesson for the apostles and devotees of the "new schools" of verse. He was the well-beloved poet of the common people's emotions, sensations and ideas, and in him there was, too, a vein of ethereal fantasy that appealed also to the more consciously intellectual.

The old home, the old friends, the old, familiar faces—he brought them back to us all.

That is why he was so widely and well beloved. The thought that millions send after him in his passing into the great silence was so well put in his own last poem that it cannot be better expressed:

So rest you, playmate, in that land
Still hidden from us by his hand,
Where you may know again in truth
All of the glad days of your youth—
As when in days of endless ease
We played beneath the apple trees.

OUR "OLD HOME" POET.
New York World: James Whitcomb Riley was pre-eminently the "Old Home" poet of America. He sang in memory and in praise of homely things—of things under the hand and eye of everyday. The ecstasies of sentiment were in his songs, but not the soaring flight of fancy nor the fire of a far-reaching imagination. He appealed powerfully to the hearts, not at all to the aspirations of his readers.

To tear the Riley poems to tatters would be for the critic insisting on the rules of the critical cult an easy but an ungrateful and unrewarded task. General consent and content will leave the Hoosier minstrel unassailed in the place his printed verses and his personal kindness won for him in the affections of a great public.

The attempt to establish Riley as a seer of the land, as a fountain-head of venerable wisdom, as a "good gray poet," to stand in line with Longfellow, Bryant or Whitman, has been preposterous, of course. The Hoosier poet, dead at 63, was not old as men go today. Nor does his peculiar fame require for its maintenance a tribute in terms of exaggeration. Riley was a good neighbor, a good friend, a loyal champion of his nation, his State and his township, a tender lover upon old, sweet chords. The friendships he leaves behind are his sufficient memorials.

A PEOPLE'S POET.
Philadelphia Record: Riley had an ear for music. He had no need of the libertinism of barbaric "verse libre." He had a sense of rhyme and rhythm. He had an ear for melody. When he did not write poetry of permanent value, he wrote charming verse. And he was capable of the higher task. Some of his work is poetry indubitably, and of a high quality. If a good deal of this verse did not reach this high level it was still musical, often humorous, graceful, permeated through and through with kindness and hopefulness, often tender, invariably pure and wholesome, and al-

RECEIVED AT 10:55

DR. SCOTT HEUER GOING TO JOIN FRENCH HOSPITAL CORPS

St. Louisan Will Sail With Three Philadelphia, and Work With American Staff.

Dr. Scott Heuer of 34 Skinker road, St. Louis, will sail from New York today on the steamer Lafayette for France, in company with Drs. Still, Phillips and Davidson of Philadelphia. They are going to join the American Ambulance Hospital staff in Paris where they will do surgical work. It is a base hospital of 600 beds under the jurisdiction of the French military authorities, but established and maintained by American funds.

Other St. Louis physicians who have served in this hospital, but who have since returned are Drs. John Murphy, Nathaniel Allison, Malvern Clifton and Elliott Dixon.

Keokuk and Burlington trips on Streckfus Steamers are proving very popular. Meals and entertainment fine. Folder gives full details.

WRINKLE REMOVER
O K Wrinkle Remover makes lines and wrinkles disappear at once.
RUTCHES, No. 60, 2145 Russell Av., St. Louis, Mo. Agents Wanted.

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ANOTHER CUT IN KANSAS OIL

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 29.—An oil well was announced here today by the Prairie Oil and Gas Co., making the price \$1.25.

Man on Way to Chair Respected.

OSSING, N. Y., July 29.—An Charles F. Stielow was about to start for the electric chair at the State prison this morning, the prison authorities received word by telephone that Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy had granted a stay of execution until 11 o'clock to-night.

WHAT GERMANY DID AT SEA IN 2D YEAR OF WAR

Skagerrak Battle and Cruise of Moeve Big Features, Says Capt. Persius.

BERLIN, July 29.—Capt. Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, has written the following review of naval operations during the second year of the war, from the German viewpoint, for the Associated Press:

"It seemed likely that the second year of the war would end without a sea fight of the first magnitude but May 31 brought a gratifying proof that our great battleships were not built in vain and that our fleet, despite seeming inactivity, was quietly and assiduously preparing itself for a blow against the strongest sea power in the world. We still hear the question asked as to who was the real victor in the fight of Skagerrak. A comparison of the clear concise reports of the German Admiralty staff with Admiral Jellicoe's long-winded reports, which contain only a few facts, leaves no doubt that the German official account gives a thoroughly truthful description of the battle. The English version, with its barrenness of facts, labors in vain to conceal its improbability.

"Whatever the final judgment is of the battle in detail the loss of British prestige at sea and the pronounced success of our fleet remain indisputable if only the British losses in men and ships are considered. The waves of the North Sea swallowed 604 British seamen and 117,150 gross registered tons of shipping while the German losses were 244 men and 60,720 tons. These figures were officially published on both the German and British sides.

"Unbiased authorities, both hostile and neutral, have expressed opinions on the battle, but the German people will not permit themselves to be influenced by any foreign judgment. They understand alone how proud they may be of a navy whose quality and honor have stood the test of battle with the strongest sea power. They know that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg rightly expressed the general sentiment in his speech in the Reichstag on June 5 when he said: 'This victory, too, shall not make us valiant. We know that England is not subdued or conquered by this battle.'

"U-Boat's Field Circumscribed. "By the size of the battle of the Skagerrak the other events in the second year of the war, in naval speaking, pale into insignificance. In the first year the activity of German submarines aroused general astonishment. In the second year their activity was sharply circumscribed, but nevertheless their successes in war upon commerce were considerable in comparison with those of the first year.

"On the other hand the destruction of warships by submarines occurred but seldom. The U-27 destroyed an English protected cruiser in the North Sea on Aug. 10, 1915. Another of our boats sank the French armored cruiser Admiral Charrier in the eastern Mediterranean on Feb. 8, 1916. A number of minor war vessels were also sunk.

"English submarines did some damage to German commerce in the Baltic and succeeded in torpedoing several of our warships like the armored cruiser Prince Adalbert, Oct. 23; Undine, Nov. 7, and Bremen, Dec. 17.

"Special attention is merited by the bold flights of our marine aircraft and their important scout work in the North Sea and Baltic. Attacks were made against fortified places on England's east coast and the English were able to destroy only two German airships, No. 15 on April 1 and No. 7 on May 4. Within a few hours our airships were able to reconnoiter the entire North Sea and they did valuable service in the battle of Skagerrak. Marine aeroplanes also did excellent work and especially distinguished themselves in the Baltic where they were of the utmost value in various ways. On several occasions they were able even to take the offensive with success, damaging warships with bombs and capturing merchantmen.

"In the Black Sea and the Mediterranean German submarines, working with those of Austria-Hungary, operated successfully in war against commerce and destroyed numerous transports laden with troops and war material. In the Black Sea the Yavuz Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, and the Midilli, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, bombarded Russian fortified towns on the Crimean coast at various times and damaged Russian commerce.

"The deed of the Moeve. "The glorious deeds of several German auxiliary cruisers remain to be mentioned. The Moeve, under the command of Count von Dohna, made a successful raid into the Atlantic in January and February. The Appam, one of the steamers captured by it, carried the passengers and crew of other warships, and the command of Lieut. Berg. The Moeve herself made her home port safely on March 4 laden with booty.

"The auxiliary cruisers Meteor and Greif destroyed on Aug. 7 and Feb. 29 respectively the much stronger armed British auxiliaries Ramsey and Alcantara.

Train Kills Two in Auto. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Withrow, residing east of this city, were killed and their two small children probably fatally injured when their automobile was struck by a Chicago & Alton train near here today.

Dynamite Conspirator Dies. CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—Peter Smith, former business agent of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, who served four years for complicity in the McNamara dynamiting conspiracy, died here yesterday.

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COLONIAL DOUBLE CANE

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Easy Terms \$50.00 Up Easy Terms

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One Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph With 20 Records, \$80.00

Recitals Daily—1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

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An Amazing Sale of

STRAP PUMPS

\$3 & \$3.50 VALUES DULL KID PATENT COLT WHITE CANVAS

\$2.25



CROSS STRAPS BAR STRAPS TWO, THREE AND FOUR STRAP MODELS

You can choose between Leather Cuban or "Louis" Heels, Medium or Low Heels and also two beautiful covered wooden "Louis" Heel models—Short or Medium Vamp effects—Hand turned or medium weight flexible soles. All trimmed with smart ornament effects on Vamp. 15 styles to select from, 3 of which are illustrated above.

All sizes from 2 to 9. Widths B to E, absolute \$3 and \$3.50 values, at \$2.25

Our Celebrated Comfort Oxfords

Popularly termed Nurse Oxfords; made of softest vici kid stock, with very flexible hand-turned soles, cushion inner soles, common-sense rubber heels—come in tip or plain toe—exactly as illustrated here—all sizes from 3 to 9—widths B to EE—positively a value that cannot be equaled at our price of

\$2.50

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of the Artistic and Exclusive

ROTOGRAVURES

In Next SUNDAY'S

POST-DISPATCH

Children stricken with Infantile Paralysis vividly depicted in New York street scenes.

King George, Queen Mary and Sir William Robertson at a recent meeting at Aldershot.

With Missouri Troops on the Mexican Border

Advance of Skirmishers—Hike Over the Desert—A Halt for Rest—Signal Corps at Work—Laredo Camp of St. Louis Boys—Charging Guard.

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Charge Purchases will go on next month's account.

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Our Waist Department Tomorrow Offers Hundreds of Mid-summer Waists in a Great "Underprice" Sale.

Voiles and organdies by the hundreds—styles by the score will be ready for your selection tomorrow. Every frill effect, every pretty new collar, every tucked and plain model that one could want are in this assortment. The trimmings are dainty laces and embroidered designs that add greatly to the charm of the Blouses. Surely you'll want several of these Waists at.....

\$1.95



All Footwear Must Go!

Our entire stock is reduced. Every low Shoe in the house must be disposed of regardless of former selling prices.

\$3 and \$3.50 Grades \$3.50, \$4 & \$4.50 Grades

\$1.95

\$2.95

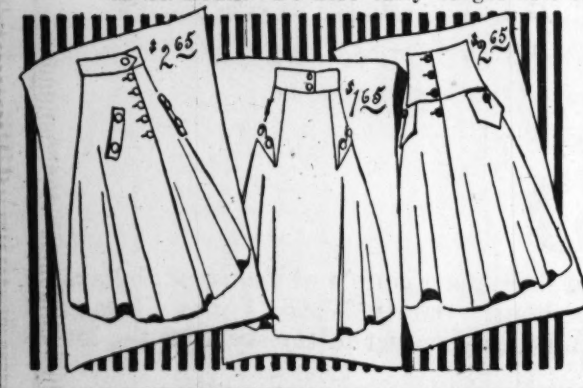
Broken line \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 Pumps for \$1. \$4 White Kid or Canvas for \$2.95



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"Interesting Prices" in Wash Skirts

The unusual price reductions on these Skirts should attract every woman in St. Louis. Be here early to get first selection.



Up to \$2.95 Skirts Many styles in colored stripes, piques, gabardines, honeycombs, Ascots and novelties, at.....

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Up to \$3.95 Skirts Gabardines, honeycombs, piques, golf cords, corded poplins and linens, in all the popular styles, at.....

\$2.65

Hay Fever and Asthma Worst at Last!

The Season Is Here to Spoil the Pleasure and Comfort of Thousands.

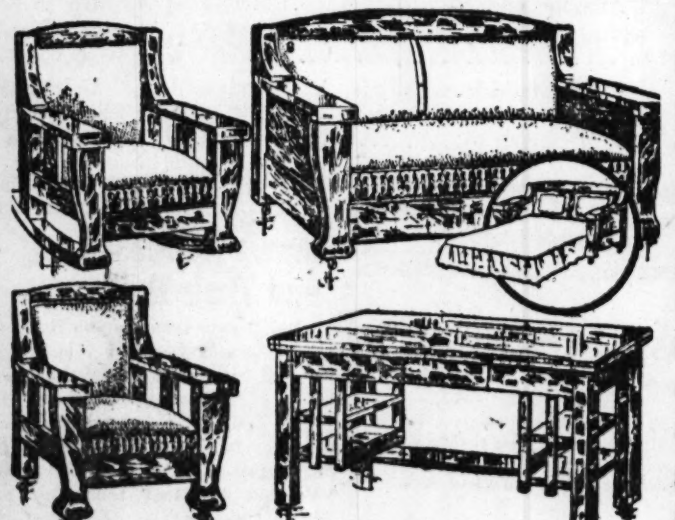
Among the disorders which have baffled medical science since time immemorial, none has been so puzzling or devoid of sympathy as hay fever, or its forerunner, rose cold, and its complication, bronchial asthma. Prompt relief from this spasmodic bronchial affection is invariably obtained by burning and inhaling the fumes of Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy. Its effect in stubborn cases where other means have failed is conclusively proved by the following: "You sent me a sample of Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy which helped me. I bought a box of it and it cured me, much to my astonishment, as I had tried many things without any success."—S. M. Davis, 1332 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

If you have tried other remedies without success do not despair, give Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy a thorough trial, and invariably it will prove its merits.

Remember—Warner's Safe Asthma Remedy is no experiment—it is made by a reputable manufacturer and has been on the market for 40 years. No product, no matter how extensively advertised, could last 40 years unless it met with the popular approval of the buying public. Get a package today.

At druggists, or postpaid, 75c. A free sample to prove how promptly it relieves. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 245, Rochester, N. Y.

MIDSUMMER SALE OF DAVENETTE SUITES



\$39.75 Sale Price for This Handsome \$65.00 Davenette Suite

Four massive pieces, as shown in picture. Substantially constructed; seats and backs covered with genuine Besto Leather.

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Franklin

"Make Your Own Terms."

S. E. COR. 11TH AND FRANKLIN

TEUTONS ON DEFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS AS THE THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR OPENS

Frank H. Simonds, Reviewing Campaigns of Past 12 Months, Says That a New Phase Is Apparent, but Success of Allied Offensives Is Still in the Balance.

By Frank H. Simonds.

THE first year of the great war was marked by three well defined campaigns: the opening attack upon France, with its Belgian province, which began at Liege and culminated in the defeat at the Marne and the engagements terminating in the battles of Flanders, by which the deadlock of trench war was made absolute from the sea to Switzerland; the Russian attack upon Austria, which began in the great victory before Lemberg, was continued by the subsequent victories in Galicia and the Carpathians, until in the closing days of April Russia stood at the edge of the Hungarian plains and but a few miles east of Cracow; the German attack upon Russia, which began with the overwhelming victory at the Dunajec about May 1 and was still continuing in victory on the first anniversary of the coming of Armageddon.

The history of the second year has been marked by five equally well de-

fined major campaigns; the continuation and culmination of the great German attack upon Russia; the successful defensive stand of Germany in the west from August, 1915, to February, 1916, and her victorious resistance in the battles of Loos and Champagne; the splendidly successful Austro-German drive through Serbia to the frontiers of Greece and Bulgaria; the second German attack upon France in a campaign for Verdun; finally, as the year closes, the beginning of a grand concentric allied attack upon Germany and Austria, which has only just opened, but has already deprived Germany and her ally of the offensive on all fronts for the first time in the entire conflict.

Accepting these divisions as the basis for a review of the year and ignoring for the most part the minor and subsidiary operations, I mean now rapidly to survey these four great German campaigns and touch somewhat briefly upon the allied attack, which is just beginning and has as yet attained no decisive result in the larger sense, either in the east or the west, although in the former field its progress has been greater than any other advance on the allied side during the whole war.

I. Germany and Russia.

The last days of July, 1918, saw the Austro-German drive against Russia in full swing. The fate of Warsaw was in doubt when the military critics were casting the balance for the first year, but it was not long to be in doubt. In rapid succession the fortresses that barred the advance of Hindenburg from East Prussia fell; Mackensen stormed on between the Pripiet Marshes and the Vistula. Warsaw fell, Ivanogorod, Novogeorgievsk followed the fate of Maudsbourg and Liege, Warsaw was evacuated and the whole Russian line reeled backward to Brest-Litovsk and Kovno.

But there was no halting here. North and south the peril of envelopment continued, and so the Russian army went back behind the Dwina, behind the Pinsk Marshes, and the Volhynian fortresses of Dubno and Lutsk fell to the central Powers. Lemberg was lost, and there was left to Russia of all the fruits of her great Galician campaign only a tiny silver of Austrian territory, the Tarnopol district.

August saw the whole world watching to know if the Russian army, the main army retreating from Warsaw by Vilna, would be enveloped and captured. A Sedan 10 times magnified seemed imminent, and for a time German cavalry were across the only line of retreat of the greatest Russian army. But the Russians escaped, and in a few more weeks the Eastern campaign had come to a deadlock, to a state of balance and a condition of trench conflict like the Western.

Teutons Halted Victory.

Well might the Germans and the Austrians acclaim their stupendous achievement. A hundred thousand square miles of Russian territory, holding before the war, more than 15,000,000 people, had been conquered. Prisoners to the number of more than a million had been captured. Guns, supplies beyond estimate, had fallen into their hands. The campaign of Napoleon's had been on such a scale and no success of Napoleon's had won undisputed control of so much of the territory of one of the great Powers of his own time.

Not unnaturally Vienna and Berlin proclaimed that the Russian phase of the war was over. Russia had received a blow from which it would take her years to recover, and she had passed out of the reckoning for the term of the present war. Indeed, the press was filled with the reports that Russia was seeking a separate peace. At no time since the battle of the Marne had the fortunes of the central Powers seemed so prosperous, and the German press promised its readers a victorious peace before snow flew.

Yet the truth was quite different. Russian armies had been terribly defeated, but they had retained their form and escaped destruction or capture. As for Russian purpose, in the hour of dejection the Czar himself took the command of his armies, sent the Grand Duke to the Caucasus and staked his dynasty on the continuance of the war and the restoration of Russian military power. Whether his act was spontaneous or the result of the impulse that sprang from the Russian people we cannot know, but the fact is that it was the first step in the wonderful renaissance of Russia, the consequences of which are now unfolding to a whole world and recognized by a Berlin that marvels at its confessions the mistakes of its calculations of the previous year.

Why Victory Escaped.

And in this measure the German drive at Russia failed as the German drive at France had failed. France had parried the blow at the Marne and won the precious time necessary to reorganize her own military resources and obtain the help of a Britain still for long months to be unready.

Desperate battles at the Dwina, like those at the Yser, failed to change the Eastern situation, and the effort to get Riga failed as the struggle for Calais had failed. Autumn saw the end of German effort in the East. From the Carpathians to the gulf of Riga the lines were to stand unchanged until the Russian flood, gathering behind this dike, should once more burst through and overflow into Galicia.

The real significance of the German failure against Russia was to be appreciated but tardily by a world justly impressed by the magnitude of the conquests in territory and by the splendor of the achievements of German Generals and soldiers on the field. For many months France and Britain, quite as much as Germany, were convinced that Russia had shot her bolt, and a period of depression set in which was to endure for many months. Yet not improbably the failure of the central Powers in the summer campaign may be reckoned hereafter as the beginning of the end.

II. Germany's Western Stand.

The closing days of September saw the long promised allied attack upon the German lines in the West. After many months of preparation, after a relative quiet which had lasted since the desperate and abortive French efforts in Artois in May and June, the French in Champagne, the British in Artois launched terrific attacks.

In 10 days of bitter fighting the French advanced some three miles on a front of 18, took above 25,000 prisoners and many guns; they penetrated two lines of German trenches and

Continued on Next Page.

Lammert's August Clearing Sale

TOMORROW morning at 10th and Washington will begin the premier furniture buying event of St. Louis—the furniture sale which thousands of people have learned to look forward to each year as the time of times to supply their furniture needs for present and far in the future.

More Than 10,000 Beautiful Pieces and Suites of Lammert Quality Furniture at 10% to 40% Off

These reductions apply on our REGULAR STOCK, the largest and best assorted in every grade of furniture in St. Louis. Not only can you buy the fine products of celebrated Grand Rapids and other Eastern makers, but also the best that St. Louis produces. In connection with the latter, we wish to impress upon those interested in the "Buy-in-St. Louis" movement that we are, through our retail and wholesale interests, the largest buyers of St. Louis-made furniture in the United States.

Whether you want Grand Rapids furniture or St. Louis furniture this sale presents an unequalled opportunity to secure emphatic savings on any and every kind of furniture.

The latest style ideas are reflected in all offerings and Lammert's usual guarantee goes with each purchase just the same as when regular prices prevail.

Those who wish to take advantage of the many bargains offered for future delivery may do so by paying a reasonable deposit. Storage free. Note these examples of the kind of bargains to expect:

Dining Furniture

	Was	Now
Adam Buffet, Brown Mahogany, 60 in.	\$110.00	\$60.00
China Cabinet to match	75.00	42.00
Fumed Oak Buffet, 60 in.	55.00	38.00
Adam Buffet, Brown Mahogany	51.00	34.00
China Cabinet to match	42.00	32.00
Serving Table to match	21.00	14.00
Ex. Table, 8 ft. x 54 inches, to match	42.00	32.00
Mahogany China Cabinet	35.00	25.00
Colonial Buffet; mahogany	48.00	35.00
Fumed Oak Serving Table	15.00	10.00



This Eight-Piece William & Mary Suite

This is only one of the many beautiful period adaptations which may be purchased during this sale at below regular prices. This suite comprises a 60-inch Buffet, an 8-ft. x 54-in. Extension Table, five side Chairs and one Host Chair, with cane inserts at back, and genuine brown Spanish leather slip seats. If desired, chairs with plain backs to match may be had at a saving of \$4.50.

Serving Table to match	\$31.00
China Cabinet to match	\$28.00

STARCK'S Great Clearance PIANO SALE

Pay Nothing Until After August 30

Select your Piano now, begin paying in August as low as \$1.00 per week. New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos, the world's best standard makes at one-third to one-half regular prices.

FREE 30 Days' Trial **\$1.00 PER WEEK**



Store Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

This beautiful 25-year guaranteed Upright Piano is a sample of one of the great bargains in high-grade instruments included in this Great Sweeping Sale.

YOU PAY ONLY \$1 PER WEEK ON THESE USED PIANOS

Regular Price	Sale Price	Regular Price	Sale Price	Regular Price	Sale Price
\$450 Bauer	\$85	\$375 Kurtzmann	\$80	\$800 Unionway	\$95
\$300 Underwood	\$145	\$500 Starck	\$320	\$375 Everett	\$55
\$350 Wheelock	\$47	\$300 Kenmore	\$185	Auto-Player	\$235
\$450 Ester	\$120	\$350 Starck	\$195	Aeolian-Player	\$195
\$375 Fischer	\$95	\$350 Kimball	\$115	Mahog. Player	\$295

SAMPLE PLAYERS, \$365, \$395, \$435, \$485, \$520

LIST OF NEW PIANOS NEVER OFF THE FLOOR ONLY A LITTLE SHOPWORN.

\$300 Piano now	\$165
\$350 Piano now	200
\$400 Piano now	245
\$450 Piano now	285
\$500 Piano now	295
\$750 Piano now	465

New Starck Pianos, \$350 to \$750
New Starck Player-Pianos, \$750, \$850, \$1000.
Sold on Very Easy Terms.

\$15 COUPON
Good on any new or used Piano or Player-Piano in our store, including the shopworn styles, during this sale.

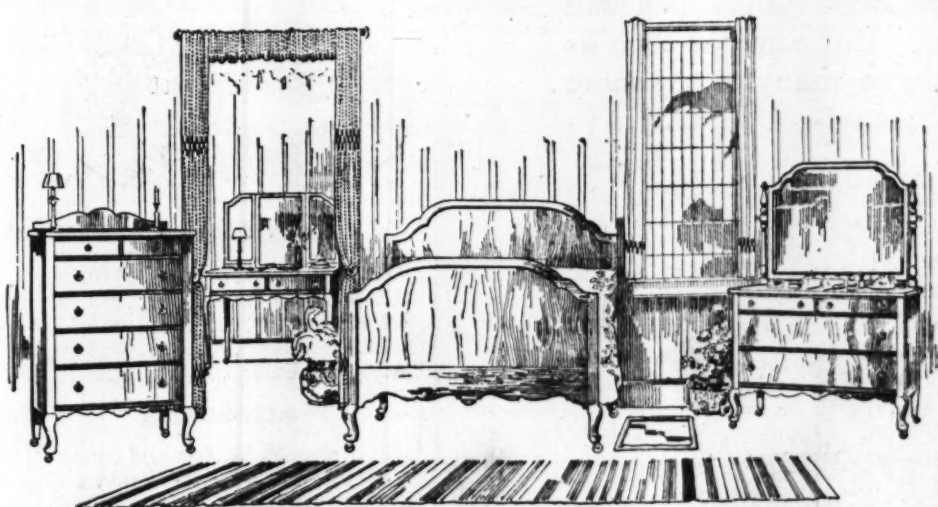
Mail Orders Filled Promptly We will ship any piano or player-piano anywhere in the United States on 30 days' free trial. If it doesn't prove to be the equal to any piano or player-piano made at any price, ship it back and we will pay the freight both ways—you take no risk at all. Write us today for special bargain list and factory to home offer.

Railroad Fare Refunded TO OUT-OF-TOWN PURCHASERS WITHIN 150 MILES

P.A. Starck Piano Co.

1102 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

STARCK PIANOS AND STARCK PLAYER-PIANOS



This Four-Piece Queen Anne Suite

\$135 Rich Dark American Walnut.
Made to sell at \$200. Comes from a factory noted for fine workmanship and enduring quality. Pieces may be bought separately as follows:

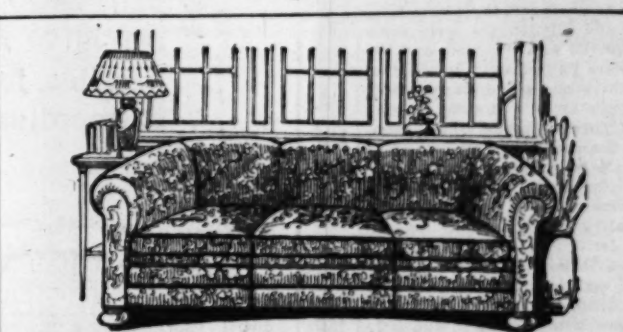
Dresser, 22x48-in. top; mirror, 80x38-in.; dust-proof drawers,	\$48.00
Bed, full size; height 61 inches,	\$25.00
Toilet Table, 21x44-in. top; center mirror 16x24 inches; wing mirrors 10x22 inches	\$27.00
Chest of Drawers, 21x34-in. top; four large and two small drawers with dust-proof partitions.	\$35.00

Bedroom Furniture Bargains

	Was	Now		Was	Now
Toona Mahogany Dresser	\$49	\$39	Square Post Brass Bed, full size	\$60	\$38
Bed to match (full size)	35	20	Twin Beds to match (priced each)	53	38
Chippendale Walnut Toilet Table	37	19	Colonial Dresser; solid mahogany; 60-inch top	95	69
Antique Ivory Dresser	46	32	Colonial Dresser and Chiffonier; Crotch mahogany; very massive	325	190
Antique Ivory Toilet Table to match	25	18			
Heppelwhite Dresser; brown mahogany	88	68			

+ + See Today's Globe and Republic for Other Lammert Bargains + +

Lammert's 107 & WASHINGTON



76-Inch Overstuffed Davenports

Tapestry or Velour **\$59.00**

Lammert's own make; best spring upholstery and filling. Loose cushion seats of spring type which will not pack and are extremely comfortable. This Davenport is an actual \$75 value.

	Was	Now
Davenport; overstuffed type with tapestry cover; 76 inches long; 34 inches wide	\$55.00	\$39.00
Davenport; overstuffed type with blue velour cover; 78 inches long	62.00	42.00
Davenport; overstuffed type with blue velour cover; 80 inches long	60.00	43.00
Brown Leather Library Sofa with loose cushions; 58 inches long	90.00	48.00

\$14 Rockers, \$9.75

Brown mahogany with spring seats and covered with tapestry. High backs with cane inserts. Very attractive and extremely comfortable.

Was Now

Tapestry Chair with mahogany arms \$20.00 \$12.00

Overstuffed Chair; Jacobean Oak under-frame; loose cushion seat; Tapestry cover \$35.00 \$25.00

Overstuffed Living Room Chair \$7.00 \$6.75



Continued From Preceding Page.

at one point actually broke through the third and fourth lines.

But the result was nothing. The German line was restored. The French attacks were beaten down. The whole offensive was really over in three days, and in a week the French had the considerable number of prisoners and the large capture of guns misled many into estimating as a victory what had been a defeat, for the German line had held.

The British Blunders.

In Artois the British fared even less well. Their initial success was considerable. There was a moment when the capture of Lens seemed inevitable, but old faults reappeared. The blunders of Neuve Chapelle were repeated at Loos; supports did not come up; ground won had to be surrendered; for great sacrifices there was little to show. The failure at Loos cost Marshal Sir John French his command and it condemned the British army to inaction for many months. It was the beginning of a long series of disasters and reverses.

Here, then, was one more German success. The German line had held, although masses of German troops had been sent to the East in the great attack upon Russia. Some of these had now to be recalled, and the failure in the East may have been influenced in a small measure by the allied pressure in the West, but only a little, for Russia had practically escaped when the attack began.

Allied failure in the West was a plain testimony to the fact that Britain was not yet ready, that France alone could not free her own territory; it finally denied all the hopes and claims of the allies that France would be freed, Belgium liberated, in 1915. The spring drive, so long forecast, came only in the closing days of September, and had terminated in failure before October began.

German failure in the East had been strategic, her tactical victory had been overwhelming; that is, she had failed to capture or destroy the Russian armies, but she had beaten them in every battle and had gathered in great booty in men, in guns, in territory. The allied failure was both tactical and strategic; it was absolute, not relative; and conversely German success in the West was absolute because Germany had there obtained exactly what she sought for.

III. Germany's Victory in Serbia.

Meantime a new situation demanded German attention. The allied landing at Gallipoli in the spring of the year had imperiled Constantinople. The Turk was making the finest fight in his splendid fighting history, but isolated from his allies by a hostile Serbia and an unfriendly Rumania, lacking in munitions and in guns, he was slowly giving evidences of an increasing weakness which might bring collapse.

Accordingly Germany and Austria planned and executed the most brilliant and successful campaign of the war. While allied diplomats bargained with Greece and Bulgaria and restrained Serbian soldiers, who were eager to attack Bulgaria before she mobilized, Germany concentrated a great army on the Serbian frontier along the Danube and the Drina, gave the command to the victorious Mackensen and prepared to open the road to Stamboul, to Cairo and to India, as German prophets proclaimed.

Allied Army Too Late.

At the agreed moment Bulgaria mobilized and attacked Serbia. Greece mobilized and remained neutral. Venizelos was ousted from power and the Serbian ally was left to perish under the three-fold blow that was now to fall. And, brave as was the Serbian resistance, the fall was immediate. Austrian and German armies pushed south and east, Bulgarian armies entered Nish and swept Macedonia. An Anglo-French army arrived too late to cover the retreat of the Serbians by the Vardar and only a broken fraction escaped to the Albanian coast and found asylum in Corfu. Serbia and Montenegro were completely conquered and occupied, and the central Powers paused only in sight of Salonika, where the allied army stood, as Wellington's army had stood, behind the lines of Torres Vedras when Napoleon swept the Iberian Peninsula.

The immediate consequences of this successful campaign, which was as short as it was decisive, were enormous. The Gallipoli campaign came to an abrupt standstill, and the army, which had been, according to Churchill, within a mile of complete success, was now exposed to deadly peril, from which it was to escape with difficulty and only by ignominious retreat a few months later.

A British army, advancing up the Tigris Valley, was presently to meet disaster and be compelled to surrender, because a great Turkish army, munitioned and captained by Germany, was freed to deal with it. The push of invasion was to approach Suez and threaten Egypt, while Mohammedan tribes in the desert behind were to begin the attack in the rear. Russian armies in the Caucasus were to be halted and turned back and Teuto-Turkish activity was to extend to Persia and win brief success.

Britain's Disasters.

Berlin now proclaimed that Britain was to be brought to terms by the threat of a new, the "heel of the British Achilles." British prestige in the whole East was to suffer, and the disaster of Gallipoli, the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, were to abuse Britain in her own and the world's eyes as she had not been abused in a century.

For the moment, too, Germany had broken the ring of steel about her; she had opened her road to the East; she had bound Byzantium to Berlin and to Baghdad by the railroad she had been constructing in the years of peace. Napoleon at Wagram did not seem more sure of world power and European supremacy than did William II in the days immediately following the Balkan campaign, when the prospectus of his statements and his journalists dashed the world and silenced, or all but silenced, the allied voices.

And yet the actual results of the Balkan success were pitifully small, measured by the situation nine months later. An allied army forming at Salonika acted as a restraining force and defeated Egypt from the Chalcidice. A minor attack upon Suez ended miserably. In due course of time the Grand Drive stepped forward and, capturing

Trebisond and Erzerum, threatened Anatolia from the landward side and swept through most of Armenia.

Peace Again Elusive.

Egypt was not conquered by invasion, nor did there come that internal revolution that Berlin so confidently forecast. Turkey was saved temporarily; the Gallipoli and Mesopotamian campaigns of the British were brought to nothing; to worse than nothing; Bulgaria was enlisted and Greece kept outside the allied camp; Serbia and Montenegro were transformed into new Belgium and Austria swept down through Albania and shepherded the Italian forces into Avalona. But this was all Germany had proclaimed that she would find victorious peace in Constantinople, as she had proclaimed that it was to be won in Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk. But there was no peace and the allies at Salonika opened a new front, requiring fresh German and Austrian garrisons. The Balkan Peninsula became for the Germans what the Spanish had been for Napoleon, and Salonika at the present hour continues to recall Lisbon and the lines of Torres Vedras, although Greece still refuses the role of Portugal.

IV. Second Attack on France.

Peace-victorious peace-having still escaped her, Germany turned all her

energies to forging one more thunderbolt. Her hands were now free to deal with France again. Russia, weakened and bound by an Arctic winter, was out of the war for many months, if not forever. Britain was still unready, palpably and patently, unready. Germany and French corps. There was time before Russia could "come back," before Britain could get ready, to make her final, supreme effort against France and deal with her and dispose of her. So from November to late February Germany prepared that gigantic attack upon Verdun which in the last week of February suddenly claimed the attention of the world and for many weeks seemed certain to end in a crushing French defeat.

But Verdun Holds.

But Verdun, after the first chaos, indecision and blundering, held. The broken lines were destroyed; Castelnau, Petain, Balfour, came, and came in time. Before the old forts a second line was erected and the German advance was halted. The repulse of March 9 was fatal to German hopes for a sudden and sweeping victory, a piercing of the line, such as France had sought and missed in Champagne in September. The repulse of April 9 ended the possibility of success by any sudden and tremendous

general thrust. Hancock's Verdun fell to the level of a siege operation and Germany advanced by yards over mountains of her own dead, while on the hills across the Meuse new French lines sprang up until the Verdun salient became the strongest sector in the French front.

Still Germany persisted and persisted. Her Generals and her statesmen reasoned that France, wearied of the conflict, unaided yet by British counter attack, would give over the struggle; the battle for Verdun became an assault upon French confidence, endurance, nerve, and as such it endured for five months and continues; but now it has fallen from the highest estate in a world war, the focal point in the attention of a whole planet, and become an almost forgotten detail, as remote as Freimyl.

Coincident with the German attack upon France, Austria launched a drive at Italy only less powerful and wholly similar in character. Stripping her eastern lines of men and guns, as Germany had stripped her Polish and Czecho-Slovak fronts, Austria collected a host in the Trentino and struck south along the Adige and Brenta valleys, the historic pathways of northern invaders, at Verona and Vicenza. Well, Austrian success was more immediately great than Germany's. Italian re-

sistance crumbled; the mountains and valleys gained in the earlier attack were lost. Austrian troops victoriously repossessed the old frontier and approached the plain of Venetia. For weeks the Austrian advance pushed slowly, steadily forward until Italian apprehension became great and an Italian ministry fell. It remains a matter for conjecture what might have happened had not Austrian troops suddenly been recalled by a new event which was to change the whole character of the war and serve as the opening move in the second allied offensive.

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SILO AGENTS

To sell our Stave Silo. Where we have no agent we will sell direct at wholesale prices.

BIG PROFITS

Write for Catalogue and Particulars
MANCHESTER SILO CO.
1206 S. Vandeventer, St. Louis

Never in the war had allied prospects looked darker than on May 1, when the Kut surrender, the Austrian advance, the slow but sure German pressure at Verdun all bore testimony to the strength and to the seeming invincibility of the arms of the Central Powers and the press talked of a combined offensive.

R R R FOR PREPAREDNESS

IN WAR OR AT PEACE
You are subject to attack by Summer ill.

Radway's Ready Relief
Thirty to sixty drops in a half glass of water will quickly relieve CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, MORBUS, DIARRHOEA and INDIGESTION.

TAKE A BOTTLE WITH YOU
Put Up in Cartons.
SAFE FOR PACKING.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
25c, 50c and \$1.00 Sizes.

ing German attack upon Russia that should carry to completion the work of the previous summer and achieve at Moscow what had been missed at Warsaw. The Irish rebellion added to the dismal face of allied prospects, and even the continued quiescence of British armies and the magnitude of the blood-tax levied upon the sons of the Republic.

V. Germany Loses Initiative.

The Russian victories in Armenia in the late winter, the fall of Erzerum and Trebisond, had been plain warning that Russian strength was gaining. But these events had failed to impress a world watching the terrible struggle before Verdun, and they carried no message to German and Austrian generals, who, confident of Russian exhaustion, continued to send troops from the east to the west and the south.

All through the first four months of the Verdun attack it was plain that Germany reckoned on precipitating a premature offensive by the British, and before their lines she massed most of the troops withdrawn from Russia. As the strain upon the French increased, the British, as was natural, volunteered to begin, but Joffre did not count them yet ready and grimly held the French to the gigantic task on the heights of the Meuse.

But as Verdun held out, the

Continued on Next Page.



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AUGUST SALE

Hellrung & Grimm

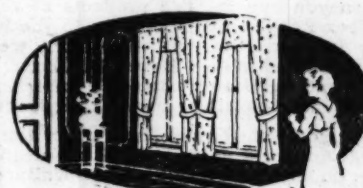
OUR AUGUST SALE is a clearing sale without reservation. Everything is reduced. Every reduction is real.

Every reduction can be seen, for all prices are marked in plain figures and all original price tags remain.

You can go through the store and be your own salesman if you wish. A very few articles, the prices of which are fixed by the makers, are not included.

10% to 30% Off

In fact many reductions are greater than this. Many odd pieces, discontinued patterns and samples are offered at about half their regular prices. This sale will last all of August. But come as soon as possible, for of course many of the more extraordinary values will go quickly.



Lace Curtains

Pair
\$1.00 Nottingham Curtains. 50c
\$1.50 Nottingham Curtains. 75c
\$2.00 Nottingham Curtains. \$1.00
\$2.50 Scotch Lace Curtains. \$1.25

Portieres

Rope Portieres (slightly soiled), values up to \$5.00; choice at \$1.00
\$7.50 Full-size Mission Leatherette Portieres, all colors, at \$3.25
85c Rope Valances, at \$1.00
\$3.00 Couch Covers, at \$1.50

Linoleum

\$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum, dropped patterns, square yard. 85c
85c Cork Linoleum, dropped patterns, square yard. 67c
60c Scotch Floor Cloth, dropped patterns, square yard. 35c



Go Carts

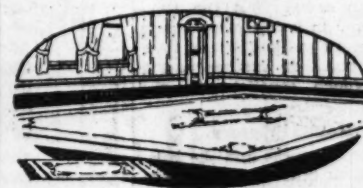
\$15.00 Go Cart. \$10.75
\$17.50 Go Cart. \$13.75
\$20.00 Go Cart. \$15.75
\$28.50 Go Cart. \$19.75
\$40.00 Go Cart. \$26.00

Mattresses

Full size 45 lb. felt and cotton mattress; roll edge and fancy art ticking covering. Regularly \$10.00
Sale Price \$6.75

Library Tables

\$9.00 Table. \$6.75
\$13.00 Table. \$9.95
\$16.00 Table. \$12.00
\$18.50 Table. \$14.25
\$22.00 Table. \$16.50



Rugs

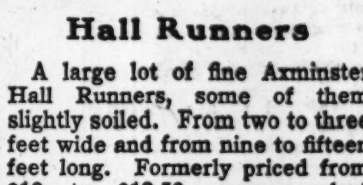
\$17.50 Brussels Rug, 9x12. \$12.50
\$22.50 Seamless Brussels Rugs, 9x12. \$16.00
\$18.00 Velvet Rugs, 9x11. \$12.00
\$30.00 Axmin. Rugs, 9x12. \$22.50
\$12.00 Brussels Rugs, 6x9. \$9.00
\$25.00 Axmin. Rugs, 6x9. \$17.50
\$17.50 Scotch Art Kraft Rugs, 9x12. \$10.00
\$12.00 Martha Washington Rag Rug, 9x12. \$8.50
\$12.50 Wool Fiber Rug, 9x12. \$8.50

Slightly Soiled Rugs

Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Rugs, 9x12, 6x9, 7x9 sizes. Slightly soiled from being used in store and window displays. Choice at one half regular price.

Small Rugs

300 Small Rugs, about 27x54 inches, made up from short lengths of high-grade carpet, wool fringe on each end; worth up to \$1.75, now priced at.75c



Hall Runners

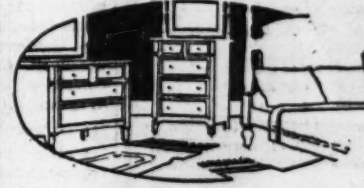
A large lot of fine Axminster Hall Runners, some of them slightly soiled. From two to three feet wide and from nine to fifteen feet long. Formerly priced from \$10 to \$12.50, now marked at. \$6.00 to \$9.00

Carpets

\$1.35 Velvet Carpet at, yd. \$1.00
\$1.00 Brussels Carpet at, yd. .85

Pianos and Player Pianos

(Slightly Used)
\$400 Adam Schaeff Piano. \$300
\$375 Strohber Piano. \$215
\$500 Northrup Player. \$400
\$575 Northrup Player. \$425
\$650 Strohber Player. \$475
\$650 Krell Auto Player. \$500



Chifforobes

\$22.00 Chifforobe. \$16.80
\$30.00 Chifforobe. \$23.75
\$35.00 Chifforobe. \$27.75
\$45.00 Chifforobe. \$33.75

Dressers

\$12.00 Dresser. \$8.75
\$18.00 Dresser. \$13.50
\$23.00 Dresser. \$14.75
\$44.50 Dresser. \$33.50

Chiffoniers

\$10.00 Chiffonier. \$7.75
\$25.00 Chiffonier. \$19.00
\$37.50 Chiffonier. \$28.75

Brass Beds

\$11.00 Brass Bed. \$7.75
\$18.00 Brass Bed. \$12.00
\$26.00 Brass Bed. \$19.75
\$31.00 Brass Bed. \$22.00
\$41.00 Brass Bed. \$29.50



Davenport Suits

(Three Pieces)
\$59.50 Davenport Suite. \$42.75
\$65.50 Davenport Suite. \$48.50
\$84.00 Davenport Suite. \$62.00
\$128.00 Davenport Suite. \$97.00
\$131.00 Davenport Suite. \$98.75

Davenportes

\$34.00 Davenport. \$26.75
\$37.00 Davenport. \$29.75
\$50.00 Davenport. \$37.50
\$64.50 Davenport. \$42.00



China Closets

\$16.00 China Closet. \$11.95
\$18.00 China Closet. \$13.25
\$27.00 China Closet. \$19.95
\$39.50 China Closet. \$31.75
\$115.00 China Closet. \$87.00

Buffets

\$21.00 Buffet. \$15.00
\$23.00 Buffet. \$16.75
\$27.50 Buffet. \$19.95
\$34.00 Buffet. \$22.75
\$58.00 Buffet. \$29.75

Dining Tables

\$15.50 Table. \$11.75
\$17.50 Table. \$13.75
\$34.50 Table. \$26.00
\$58.00 Table. \$44.00



Refrigerators

\$8.75 Refrigerator. \$6.95
\$14.00 Refrigerator. \$10.75
\$24.50 Refrigerator. \$18.75
\$40.00 Refrigerator. \$29.75
\$55.00 Refrigerator. \$41.75

Gas Ranges

\$30.00 Gas Range. \$19.75
\$35.00 Gas Range. \$22.50
\$37.50 Gas Range. \$24.50
\$40.00 Gas Range. \$26.50
\$50.00 Gas Range. \$34.75

Sewing Machines

\$20.00 Sewing Machine. \$14.75
\$28.50 Sewing Machine. \$23.00
\$35.00 Sewing Machine. \$31.00
\$37.50 Sewing Machine. \$33.50

DIVIDED PAYMENTS

Our liberal plan of divided payments is in force during this sale. Convenient weekly or monthly terms will be granted, so that every one may take advantage of these values.

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These prices make it worth while to purchase goods for future use. Upon payment of a small deposit goods will be stored, free of charge, till you are ready for them.

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Continued From Preceding Page.
nation as it ends and the situation a year ago. We did not know then what



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Steel Spectacles... \$1.00 Up
Gold Spectacles... \$5.00 Up

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Hess & Lullerton
Seventh and St. Charles

the extent of the German victory in the East was to be. But the year closed while Germany was still going forward in the greatest campaign of the war, and the magnitude and extent of her conquests and victories filled the whole world and gave form to the words in which the comment on the end of the first year was made.

One year later the change is unmistakable. It is the central Powers, Germany, for she is the heart and head of the war in her own camp, which are on the defensive and the allies who are advancing. In remote Armenia, in Volhynia, in Galicia, in the Baltic provinces and in Northern France, as well as along the Alps in the Trentino district, Russia, French, British and Italian troops are attacking, and there is every promise of a new offensive from Salonica aimed at Bulgaria and designed to liberate Serbia.

It is no longer possible, as it was in 1914 and in 1915, for Germany to move troops from east to west or north to south as one field after another became interesting or unimportant in her calculations. On all fronts with equal pressure the flood is beating upon her battle lines, and in the southeast, field a breach has already been opened, which must be closed before long if the consequences are not to be serious for the central Powers.

Germany's Three Failures.

Three times, at the Marne, in Russia and in the Verdun attack, Germany has sought to destroy one of her foes, by a single colossal blow to put one of her

great opponents out of the reckoning. As Napoleon disposed of Austria at Austerlitz, Prussia at Jena and Russia at Friedland, in the prosperous early days of the imperial drama. Falling in the three catastrophes she now sees the third act of the war open with all her enemies standing, with France unbroken, Russia returning to the charge with numbers and efficiency which evoke unrelenting wonder in Berlin and undisputed apprehension in Vienna and Budapest. Britain has now millions, where she had tens of thousands in August, 1914, and hundreds of thousands a year ago.

As the year ends we have a full measure of Germany's difficulties and dangers, but we have no information to prove her capacity to meet them, and only allied assertions to support the belief that her resources are exhausted, her economic situation desperate and that the evergrowing problem of food continues to worry her statesmen and weaken her people.

We perceive that Germany has lost the offensive, but we are not able to decide whether the loss will prove temporary or permanent. We see that the attack on all sides is made by the allies, and German and Austrian effort is confined to meeting these attacks, so far successfully in the West and unsuccessfully in the East. We have the allied assertion that German lines are now too extended for German numbers to hold. Of this we lack proof as yet. We have the parallel of the days of the Civil War after Gettysburg frequently called to our mind, and Joffre, following Delacour, has likened Verdun to Gettysburg. But of these things all observers are agreed, save only as we have the German confession that on all fronts German troops and the troops of Germany's allies are outnumbered. This, after all, must be patent, given the resources in men of the great nations combined against the central Powers and the enormous casualty lists that Austria and Germany have suffered, lists that must now be killed, wounded, captured and incapacitated far pass the 7,000,000 mark.

Yet if the friends of the allies now turn to the parallel of the Confederacy it is plain that with equal justice the Germans may point to the achievements of Frederick the Great and the heroic and successful resistance of Prussia in the Seven Years' War, when the odds were far greater and the resources, neutral and belligerent. What one can say with absolute accuracy is that as the year ends there is unmistakable evidence that a new phase has begun, the phase dominated by allied attack upon Germany, as the preceding years have been dominated by the great German offensive combinations.

It follows that the year is ending without the smallest promise of peace. There is no prospect that the allies will be able between now and winter to win a victory that will bring Germany to her knees. There is no present promise that Germany will be able to remain the initiative and the same time accomplish what she failed to accomplish at the Marne and about Ypres. Allied successes, small as they still are, will hold out the promise to the allies of a real victory next year. German resistance maintained as it now is, will sustain the German belief that Germany should continue the war until she is able to make a peace conforming to the extent of the war map.

Another Year of War.
Every outward evidence that a reasonable man can accept points to another year of war, to the fulfillment of Kitchener's forecast of a three years' war. Nothing is yet decided save that Germany has failed to crush France or Russia and to compel Britain to seek peace by menaces directed on land at Egypt and India and on water at the sea-borne trade of Britain by the submarine. Possessing Belgium, thousands of square miles of Northern France, and Poland, most of the Baltic coast and much of Volhynia, the central Powers still have a tremendous booty, which is not yet counterbalanced by Germany's lost colonies and vanished sea trade.

Finally, holding Serbia and having enlisted Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany possesses the keys to that "place in the sun" for which her statesmen have long pressed, and no man can believe that she will surrender them and forsake her allies until she has suffered defeats which are not yet to be forecast. Until the gateway to the near East is bolted at the Danube again talk of peace is little short of that hour when exhaustion comes, and that is still far away. It is more war, not peace, that the year-end promises—this is unmistakable.

DIVORCES WIFE WHO VANISHED WHEN FOUND WITH A MAN

Frederick Menke, Who Found Piano Tuner in Home Last September, Gets Decree at Clayton.
On the morning of Sept. 1, Taylor avenue, Kirkwood, obtained a divorce from Lena Menke, in Judge Wardman's court at Clayton yesterday. Menke filed suit after returned home unexpectedly on the morning of Sept. 1, and finding Jacob Helfrich, a piano tuner of Kirkwood, in the house. Helfrich fled and Menke pursued him. When he returned his wife was gone. Menke said that he had not seen her since. A letter which Menke tested was in his wife's handwriting, addressed to Helfrich, was introduced in the case. In the letter Helfrich was variously designated as "darling," "sweetheart" and "dear boy." The letter was signed "lovingly, Adeline" and declared that the writer "loved for" Helfrich. This letter, Menke said, was given to him by Helfrich's wife.

Character Building Conference Ends.
MONTE NE, Ark., July 29.—The National Conference for Promoting Character Building closed its five day session here yesterday. A list of books on character building for the conference will recommend was adopted.

LI YUAN-HUNG ADVISED TO RETURN TO CONSTITUTION

He Favors Financial Assistance by American Groups Over Offer by Japanese.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
PEKING, July 29.—When Li Yuan-hung, new President, received foreign representatives in official audience the first time, June 19, Sir John Jordan, British Minister, dean of the diplomatic corps, acted as spokesman for Entente Ministers, which has caused favorable comment by Chinese papers.

Four foreign advisers of President Li Yuan-hung, Dr. W. W. Willoughby and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Americans; Dr. George E. Morrison, an Englishman, and Dr. N. Ariga, a Japanese, have suggested that it is desirable, in their opinion, to return at once to the National Provisional Constitution, the original constitution of the republic, and call a legislative body at the earliest possible moment. Li Yuan-hung is inclined to act upon this advice, but is opposed to it by several members of his cabinet.

Japanese financiers are striving to make China a reorganization loan of about \$50,000,000 gold. Li Yuan-hung is unwilling to accept this financial assistance from Japan and favors American groups which are endeavoring to underwrite a reorganization loan for China.

Although no official reports have been made concerning the financial conditions of the two Chinese national banks, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, they are still unable to resume specie payment, and the partial moratorium declared by the Chinese Government is still in force.

Bank notes are being hawked about at discounts varying from 10 to 20 per

cent. Japanese banks have bought in large quantities of the depreciated notes, and there is a general apprehension that Japan may make a demand for specie payment upon these notes at face value.

HEMSTITCHING while you wait, 5c per yard on straight work; curtains, table cloths, sheets, pillow cases, flume Co., 620 N. W. way.

Panama Zone Bill Passes Senate.
WASHINGTON, July 29.—A bill drafted by the War Department to authorize the President to promulgate regulations governing sanitation, quarantine and taxation in the Panama Canal Zone passed the Senate yesterday. It already has passed the House.



Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

The National Rat Killer

Kills off rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs and certain other pests.

It is ready for use, economical, reliable. U. S. Government buys it. Directions in 15 languages in package. Two sizes: 25c and \$1.00. Sold by retailers everywhere.

Going Home for Your Vacation?
Wear a handsome new diamond ring! Buy it at Lott's Bros. & Co., the National Credit Jewelers, 24 N. 3rd St. 8th; open evenings.

35 TRAINS FOR REMOVAL OF YUAN'S FAMILY FROM PEKIN

Late Chinese President Known to Have Had Sixteen Wives and Thirty-One Children.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.
PEKING, June 29.—Thirty-five trains were required to carry Yuan Shi-kai's family and their possessions from Peking to the Yuan Shi-kai home at Changteh. The late President was known to have 16 wives and it has been reported that the number was even greater. One paper is responsible for the statement that in addition to his first wife, who is the legal wife under the Chinese laws, the late President had 26 others. Upon the birth of a son to one of a few months ago, it was officially announced that Yuan Shi-kai was the father of 31 children, 15 sons and 15 daughters.

Ever since Yuan Shi-kai's death on June 6, his family have been sending their effects to their southern home, which will be their permanent residence. Train loads of furniture, trunks and curios of all sorts were moved from the palace grounds in the imperial city. A constant stream of two-wheel Peking carts has been hauling these possessions to the railway station.

Revolutionists' papers have complained bitterly of the manner in which the Yuan family stripped the palace of curios.

Many reports have been printed concerning violent rows in which the older sons of Yuan Shi-kai engaged concerning the division of their father's property.

KANSAS RAILROAD IS SOLD

TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—Announcement of the purchase of the Leavenworth & Topeka Railroad by the Willard E. Winner interests of Kansas City, Mo., from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroad companies was made here today by C. J. Smith of Kansas City and E. L. Copeland, secretary-treasurer of the Santa Fe.

The purchase price was said to be \$50,000 and the sale will become effective Sept. 1. The road will be converted into an electric line immediately, it was stated, so as to give interurban service from Kansas City to Topeka. The railroad covers a distance of 36 miles. Several extensions will be built, it was announced.

TOOTHACHE GUM
not only Stops Toothache, but cleanses the cavity, removes all odor, prevents decay. Theatricals. See that you get Dent's Toothache Gum. All Druggists, or by mail 15c. C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Superfluous Hair DeMiracle
The original liquid never disappears. Only depilatory with money back guarantee in each package.

If Your Feet Sweat Read This

Why? Because you can now be rid of this misfortune, disgusting yourself and friends.

How? Go down to Famous-Barry's, Grand-Leader, George Vandervoort & Barney Mart, Brandt's and other high class stores and ask for HARTSHORNS

Shoe Pure Liquid For Sweating Feet

It is guaranteed (most of the request) by all of the well-known firms to do the work. It is sold in the shoe department of the above high-class merchants' stores (and will tell you) that it will do.

Double Wear
To the shoe uppers of the new wear they sell you. Try a bottle on their recommendation. Jas. Clark Leather Co., Brown Shoe Co., Distributors. Manufactured by Harts Horns Chemical Co., Chicago.

Lost articles are restored with delay when the loss is advertised in the Post-Dispatch. Lost and Found notices. Any druggist will phone you ad to the Post-Dispatch.

OUT THE GO!

JOIN THE CROWDS MONDAY AT THIS SENSATIONAL CLEAN-UP SALE

The constantly increasing selling activity of this powerful sale makes immediate attendance imperative. Read below, investigate Monday.

\$20 and \$22.50 SUITS, \$10

Out they go! The greatest suit bargains of our career. Pure wool fabrics, tailored into garments that are up to date in style, fit perfectly and are actual \$20 and \$22.50 values; quarter and full lined 3-piece suits. Buy now for future use. See them Monday. Choice at...

Men's Splendid \$10 Suits for \$4.95
Men's All-Wool Serge Suits for \$6.75
Men's \$15 and \$18 Suits for \$8.00

MEN'S PANTS Out They Go
Men's \$2.50 Pants for \$1.33
Men's Fine \$3.50 Pants for \$1.88
Men's Superb \$5.00 Pants for \$2.88
Men's All-Wool Serge Pants \$3.00

Boys' Wash Suits, Sizes 7 to 14, \$1.47

WEIL

N. W. CORNER 8TH AND WASHINGTON

What to Avoid in Hot Weather
Carelessness Causes Many Ills.

Avoid feed drinks, impure water, unripe food, and eat sparingly of meat. In hot weather excessive thirst causes many people to indulge in feed drinks and other liquids injurious to the delicate tissues of the stomach. Physicians are unanimous in declaring that feed drinks, impure water and unripe food cause the major portion of such distressing ills as Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Typhoid, Cramps and stomach aches prevalent at this season. If you would avoid these distressing complaints begin at once the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is conceded by many physicians to be a most valuable disease preventive. If taken in tablespoonful doses in equal amounts of water or milk before meals and on retiring you can be reasonably sure of protection from disease incident to summer weather. Don't fail to have Duffy's at hand at all times. It is your nearest doctor in case of emergency. Follow the example of thousands of others "Get Duffy's and Keep Well." Duffy's is sold in sealed bottles only, \$1.00, and is obtainable at most druggists, grocers and dealers. If they can't supply you, write us. Useful household booklet free. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Your "Treasure Island"
You can own one, with boats, canoes and what not, a veritable "treasure island" with a golden store of health, of enjoyment under its pine crowned roof with the wind soaring through their tall tops. All this is to be had in the 20,000 Island fairland of Georgian Bay. Let us tell you about

Point au Baril
the center for summer homes and camps in this summerland—excellent hotels and good boarding houses here; swimming, fishing, canoeing, sailing, motor boating, or just veging. Reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

For full information call, phone or write for Tour No. 12
E. L. SHEPHERD, G. A. P. D.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company
St. Louis, Mo.

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLE
ONE DOSE WILL CONVINCE

Gall Stones, Cancer and Ulcers of the stomach and intestines, indigestion, Yellow Jaundice, Appendicitis and other fatal ailments result from Stomach Trouble. Thousands of Stomach Sufferers have been cured by Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Unlike any other remedy it is safe, reliable, and does not injure the system. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Write for free booklet. The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Buettner's Semi-Annual Furniture Clean-up

Sacrificing All Incomplete Lines of Furniture Tremendous Savings on Specially Purchased Pieces

The Furniture Event of the half-year starts Monday—the sale that thousands eagerly wait for. And, as in the past, it provides the biggest values, on Furniture of highest quality, that you can get in the city of St. Louis.

Innumerable odds and ends have accumulated—they must be cleared away at once. Our buyers have scoured the market for special values—and have secured the most astounding bargains of our entire career.

\$3.50 Porch Rockers Of maple, with double cane seat and arms..... \$1.95	\$3 Phone Stands Of solid oak in fumed finish. Stool is included..... \$1.95	\$2 Sewing Tables The folding kind, with 36-inch measure..... 95c	\$2.50 Sewing Rockers Of golden oak with cane seat—no arms..... \$1.25	\$6 Combination Felt Mattresses Roll edge—45-lb.—with fancy ticking..... \$3.95	\$3 Breakfast Sets Consisting of 31 splendid pieces, at..... \$1.95	Six Dining-Room Chairs Of solid oak, golden finish—customary \$15 value, per set..... \$9.00	\$6.50 Dining Tables 6-foot extension—of golden oak..... \$3.95
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Folding Reed Sulkies; rubber tires; regular \$5.00 value..... \$2.75 \$5.00 folding reed Sulkies, reclining back, \$3.95 \$7.00 folding reed Sulkies, reclining back, \$4.95 \$9.00 full collapsible Go-Cart..... \$5.75 \$12.00 Reed Baby Carriage, rubber tires..... \$9.75 \$20.00 Reed Baby Carriage, rubber tires..... \$14.75	Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet; cupboard top with glass doors; open base with \$9.75 drawers; regular \$14.00 value..... \$9.75 \$18.00 Kitchen Cabinet, metal top..... \$14.75 \$20.00 Kitchen Cabinet, metal top..... \$16.50 \$25.00 Kitchen Cabinet, metal top..... \$19.00 \$27.00 Kitchen Cabinet, metal top..... \$22.50 \$32.00 Kitchen Cabinet, porcelain top..... \$27.00	3-Piece "Duofold" Suite, finished in fumed oak; covered in Boston leather..... \$39.75 \$55.00 3-pc. "Duofold" Suite, fumed oak..... \$47.00 \$62.00 3-pc. "Duofold" Suite, fumed oak..... \$51.00 \$70.00 3-pc. "Duofold" Suite, fumed oak..... \$62.50 \$78.00 3-pc. "Duofold" Suite, mahogany..... \$69.75 \$85.00 3-pc. "Duofold" Suite, mahogany..... \$72.50	2-inch post Brass Bed; 5 fillers; satin finish; regular \$18.00 value..... \$12.75 \$18.00 2-inch Post Brass Bed..... \$15.50 \$22.50 2-inch Post Brass Bed..... \$19.75 \$24.50 2-inch Post Brass Bed..... \$21.25 \$26.50 2-inch Post Brass Bed..... \$23.75 \$30.00 2-inch Post Brass Bed..... \$27.50	Side-Ice Refrigerator, made of hard wood; wire shelves; regular \$16.00 value..... \$12.75 \$7.50 Hardwood Refrigerator..... \$6.00 \$8.75 Hardwood Refrigerator..... \$7.50 \$12.50 Hardwood Side-Ice Refrigerator..... \$10.50 \$17.50 Stone-Lined Side-Ice Refrigerator..... \$15.75	Golden Oak Chiffonobe; large and roomy wardrobe, drawers and hat box; regular \$20.00 value..... \$13.50 \$24.00 Golden Oak Chiffonobe..... \$19.50 \$28.00 Golden Oak Chiffonobe..... \$23.50 \$32.00 Golden Oak Chiffonobe..... \$27.50 \$36.00 American Walnut Chiffonobe..... \$31.50 \$40.00 Mahogany Chiffonobe..... \$35.50	Fumed Oak Library Table; Mission style; 45-inch top, magazine pockets, drawer and bottom shelf; regular \$13.00 value..... \$8.75 \$14.75 Fumed Oak Library Table..... \$10.75 \$17.50 Fumed Oak Library Table..... \$12.50 \$25.00 Fumed Oak Library Table..... \$18.75 \$25.00 Mahogany Library Table..... \$19.50 \$32.00 Mahogany Library Table..... \$27.50	Golden Oak Dresser; 3 drawers, bevel mirror, large base, wood knobs; regular \$13.50 value..... \$8.75 \$17.50 Odd Golden Oak Dresser..... \$11.50 \$21.00 Odd Golden Oak Dresser..... \$14.75 \$25.00 Odd White Enamel Dresser..... \$18.75 \$30.00 Odd Mahogany Dresser..... \$24.50 \$42.50 Odd Mahogany Dresser..... \$34.25	Circassian Walnut Chiffonier, with large bevel mirror, 5 drawers; regular \$25.00 value..... \$12.00 \$28.00 Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffonier..... \$14.00 \$32.00 Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffonier..... \$18.00 \$50.00 Odd Circassian Walnut Chiffonier..... \$25.00 \$60.00 Odd Tuna Mahogany Chiffonier..... \$31.00 \$40.00 Odd Mahogany Chiffonier..... \$20.00	Golden Oak Buffet, with large mirror, drawers and china apartment; regular \$18.75 value..... \$13.50 \$20.00 Early English Buffet..... \$16.75 \$24.50 Golden Oak Buffet..... \$19.50 \$28.00 Golden Oak Buffet..... \$23.25 \$32.50 Fumed Oak Buffet..... \$27.50 \$40.00 Fumed Oak Buffet..... \$32.75	Early English, 6-ft. Extension Table of solid oak; regular \$19.00 value..... \$9.50 \$15.00 Golden Oak 6-ft. Exten. Table..... \$10.75 \$18.50 Golden Oak 6-ft. Exten. Table..... \$14.00 \$22.50 Early English 6-ft. Exten. Table..... \$17.75 \$25.00 Fumed Oak 6-ft. Exten. Table..... \$19.45 \$35.00 Fumed Oak 6-ft. Exten. Table..... \$27.50	Folding Steamer Chair, with footrest; maple finish; regular \$1.50 value..... 95c \$2.50 Maple Porch Rocker..... \$1.85 \$2.75 Maple Porch Rocker..... \$2.25 \$3.50 Maple Porch Rocker..... \$2.85 \$4.00 Maple Porch Rocker..... \$3.25 \$1.95 Maple Porch Rocker..... \$1.35	\$5 Children's Cribs Of iron, in white enamel or oxidized finish. With fine spring..... \$3.95	\$2 High Chairs For children—golden oak finish—well made..... 95c	\$2.50 Sulkies Splendidly constructed and fully guaranteed..... \$1.75	\$7.50 Refrigerators Of hardwood in golden oak finish—galvanized steel lining..... \$5.50
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Buettner's
N. E. Cor. Washington Ave. at Eighth St.
Headquarters for ARROW STAMPS
WE GIVE AND REDEEM THESE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL STAMPS

ITALIAN WAR OFFICIALS
Statement of Participation in War
Aid to E
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ROME, July 29.—The Italian authorities have issued a statement revealing the part of the Italian war effort from the beginning of the war, which was marked by the close cooperation of the Italian Government with the Allies. The statement, issued by the Italian Ministry of War, states that the Italian Government has been a constant source of aid to the Allies, and that the Italian people have been a constant source of support to the Allies. The statement also mentions the Italian Government's efforts to secure the release of Italian prisoners of war, and the Italian Government's efforts to secure the release of Italian prisoners of war. The statement also mentions the Italian Government's efforts to secure the release of Italian prisoners of war, and the Italian Government's efforts to secure the release of Italian prisoners of war.

BUSINESS BOOSTER IS HELD
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—It's our business to increase your business. This appeared on the letter head of correspondence, Federal authorities charge, Clyde W. Eyestone used in operating a mail order business correspondence school at Pittsburg, Kan. Eyestone is in jail at Fort Scott, Kan., where he was arrested yesterday on a charge of using the mails in the furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

Three years ago, United States District Attorney Fred Robertson said today, Eyestone opened a pretentious office in Pittsburg and a rush of business resulted. For more than a year Eyestone conducted an extensive mail order business for the Mississippi Valley Sales Co., as he styled his concern. Robertson says & persons have complained they spent \$50.00 in Eyestone's enterprises and failed to get returns.

NEW LAW CODE FOR CHILDREN OF STATE PREPARED

Commission Appointed by Governor Suggests Juvenile Courts in Each County.

ALSO MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Would Compel Pupils to Stay in School Until 16 Years Old.

Mother's pensions, juvenile courts in every county, and the establishment of 16 years, instead of 14 years, as the time when children are permitted to leave school and go to work, are features of the new code of laws for Missouri children, prepared by the Children's Code Commission.

This commission was named in June, 1915, by Gov. Major, and its preliminary report shows the recommendations it will make to the next Legislature. The members of the commission are: Roger N. Baldwin, Judge Rhodes E. Cave, Mrs. W. R. Chivvis, James F. Conran, Mrs. Harry C. January, A. Sidney Johnston, Dr. George B. Mangold and Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis; Jacob Billkopf, L. A. Halbert, Edward E. Porterfield and William Volker, Kansas City; Mrs. A. M. Clay-Ives, Chillicothe; Robert C. Clark, Bonville; C. A. Ellwood, Manley O. Hudson, Idor Loeb, and J. L. Wagner, Columbia; Howard A. Gass, Jefferson City; D. E. Kennedy, Sedalia; Edward D. Moore, Lamar; Mrs. J. B. McBride, Springfield; Dr. R. P. C. Wilson, Marshall.

Nine committees did work. The commission has done its work through nine committees, and has been assisted by officials of the State Medical Society and of the State Teachers' Federation.

With a view to getting the proposed laws enforced, the commission has recommended the creation, in each county, of a county board of public welfare, which shall take charge of the work done for public health, care of the poor and prevention of crime. The members of this board, in each county, are to be the three judges of the County Court, the Judge of the Circuit Court, and the Superintendent of Schools. The board may employ a trained worker, who, if it is provided, must hold a certificate of fitness from the State Board of Charities and Correction.

Among other chief recommendations are: (1) The extension of the Juvenile Court from the six largest counties to every county in the State; (2) raising the age at which a child may go to work from 14 to 16, unless the child has previously completed the eighth grade of school work, and requiring physical examination to determine what kind of work the child is fitted to do; (3) families in which the father is dead, in an institution or a deserter for three years, mothers may receive pensions, through the county Boards of Public Welfare, so that they can keep their children with them at home. The pension is \$12 per month for the first child under legal working age, and \$8 per month for each additional child. This plan is advocated in preference to separating the family and sending the children to institutions.

Some Other Recommendations. Other recommendations are to abolish the legal stigma of illegitimacy; to license and supervise institutions caring for children; prohibiting the commitment of destitute and neglected children to reform schools; giving the Juvenile Court sole jurisdiction of adults contributing to the delinquency or neglect of children; providing in a thoroughgoing way for all feeble-minded persons in the State; regulating the employment of children in street trades; providing for medical examination of school children, and for compulsory school attendance during the entire school year, instead of three-quarters, as at present.

The commission will take up the actual drafting of the laws, following the submission of this preliminary report. A campaign of education throughout the State will precede the introduction of the code in the Legislature in January.

The work of drafting the laws will be directed by Judge Cave of the Circuit Court, chairman of the commission; Prof. Hudson of the University of Missouri and Secretary Baldwin of the Civic League. The collecting of data, laws and reports, and the general secretarial work are in the hands of Mrs. Maurice Lowenstein of St. Louis, assistant secretary.

U. S. PLANS PROTEST AGAINST ATROCITIES UPON ARMENIANS

Reports That Turks Are Inflicting More Severe Cruelties Likely to Bring Action.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information that Turkish atrocities upon Armenians are more severe than ever has led the State Department to consider making new representations to the Porte.

No reply has been received to representations of the same purpose made by the United States more than a month ago.

Russians are in control of virtually all Armenian territory and the Armenians reported subject to new outrages are those exiled in the Mesopotamia and Arabian districts.

In official quarters here today belief was expressed that the increased mistreatment of the exiles was partly due to recent Russian military successes against the Turkish forces. Some Armenians are reported returning to their native country from Russia behind the Russian columns.

Gov. Robt. Two Homes.

Mrs. Ben Landau of 5055 Vernon avenue and Mrs. Sam Gibbline, 5073A Von Versen avenue, have asked the police to look for a servant girl who stole a quantity of glass from the Landau and Gibbline homes. The women compared notes and they are quite sure the same girl robbed both.



August Sale

The Price Tickets Tell the Story of the Great Saving This Sale Means to You

ONLY a few of the extraordinary values are mentioned here—our nine mammoth floors are filled to overflowing with equally wonderful offerings—all marked in plain figures that everyone can read—and presenting buying opportunities that no one can afford to miss.

Orpheus Player-Piano
With Piano Lamp
Bench, Scarf and 24
Rolls of Music



Terms, \$10 Monthly
THIS unusual offering includes a handsome 88-note "Orpheus" Player-Piano, Piano Lamp, Bench, Scarf, 24 Rolls of Music, Free Course of Music Lessons in our Musical Conservatory, Free Tuning for one year and Free Membership in our Music Roll Library—the finest and most complete outfit we have ever offered at a price like this—\$365.00—terms, \$10.00 a month—no interest—no extras of any kind.

SPECIALS

Sewing Tables
Neat Sewing Table—yard measure at top—folds flat—\$1.25 value—**75c**

Cedar Chests
Well made of genuine red cedar throughout—good size—guaranteed moth-proof—\$12.50 value—**\$9.75**

Kitchen Cabinet
New design—double glass door top—sliding workboard—hardwood throughout—\$15.00 value—**\$9.75**

Kitchen Tables
Well-made Kitchen Tables—3-ft. size—with cutlery drawer—you know the regular price—special at... **\$1.25**

Bed Davenport
Solid oak—upholstered in imitation leather—opens into a full-size bed—\$22.50 value—special at... **\$14.75**

Elastic Mattresses
Combination Felt Mattresses—any size—covered with special ticking—\$7.50 value—**\$4.98**

Vacuum Sweepers
Combination Vacuum Sweepers—no cost for electricity—powerful and effective—\$7.50 value—**\$3.95**

Gas Ranges
"Quick Action" Gas Range—5 burners at top—large oven and broiler—set on legs—**\$15.75**

Steel Ranges
City make—14-inch oven—high warming closet—actual \$35.00 value—special at... **\$29.75**

Music Rolls
United States 75c Music Rolls—all new—latest hits and all classical selections—**25c**

Steel Couches
Sanitary Folding Couches with angle iron frames—woven wire top, supported by two rows of coil springs—drop sides—**\$2.75**

Shirt Waist Boxes
Good size Shirt Waist Boxes—covered with matting—made with wood corners—\$8.00 value—**\$1.48**

Refrigerators
Good size Refrigerators—interior enameled in pure white—clean and odorless—special—**\$7.85**

All-Iron Springs
Made with all-iron frame and closely woven top—any size you want—\$3.50 kind—at... **\$2.25**

English Rockers
Finest design—upholstered in black or Spanish imitation leather—\$12.50 value—special in this sale at... **\$7.85**

Handsome Divan-Bed Parlor Outfit



\$300 CASH
All for Only **\$47.50**
THIS beautiful Divan-Bed Parlor Outfit includes Divan-Bed Day-ent, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker and Library Table—built of solid oak in Mission design and finely upholstered in imitation leather—the largest and finest Parlor Outfit to be seen anywhere at the price we ask.

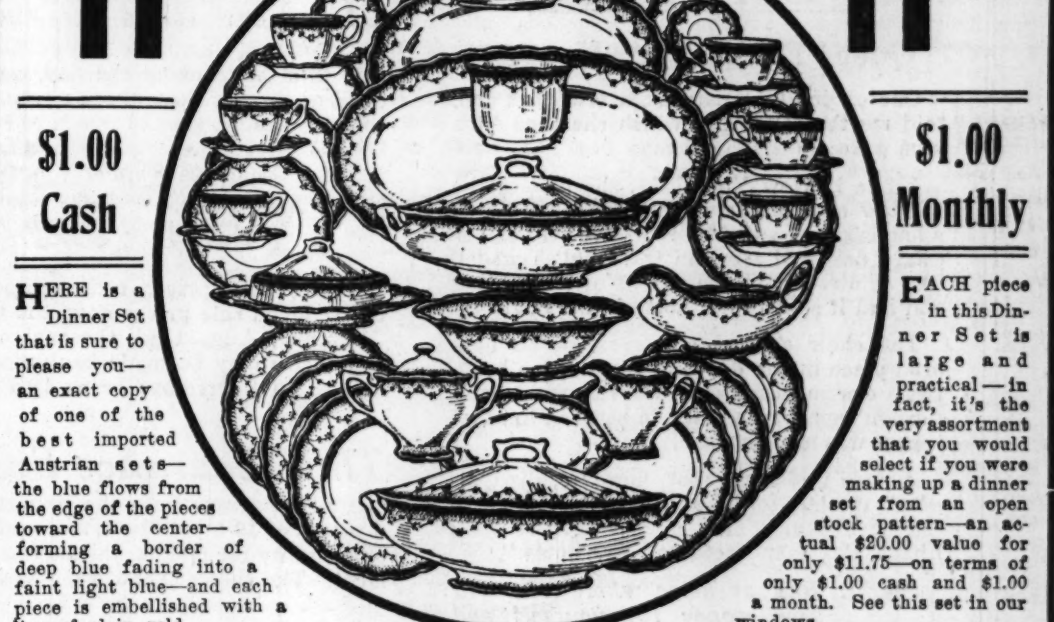
Like Cut—Four Massive Pieces—Including Library Table

\$300 MONTHLY

SPECIAL attention is called to the handsome Divan-Bed Day-ent—it's a Parlor Davenport by day and a full-size Bed by night—the bedding can remain under the seat and comes into position when the seat is turned—has set of regular bed springs like an ordinary bed.

Delft Blue and Gold Dinner Sets

100 Large-Size Pieces—Richly Gold Decorated!



\$11.75

\$1.00 Monthly

HERE is a Dinner Set that is sure to please you—an exact copy of one of the best imported Austrian sets—the blue flows from the edge of the pieces toward the center—forming a border of deep blue fading into a faint light blue—and each piece is embellished with a line of plain gold.

What This Handsome Set Consists Of:

- 12 7-in. Plates,
- 12 6-in. Soups,
- 12 6-in. Plates,
- 12 4-in. Fruits,
- 12 Ind. Butters,
- 12 Cups,
- 12 Saucers,
- 2 Covered Oval Vegetable Dishes,
- 1 12-in. Platter,
- 1 8-in. Dish,
- 1 Pickle Dish,
- 1 Sauce Boat,
- 1 Baker,
- 3-piece Butter Dish,
- 2-piece Sugar Bowl,
- 1 Cream Pitcher,
- 1 Bowl.

Massive Vernis Martin Bed Outfit



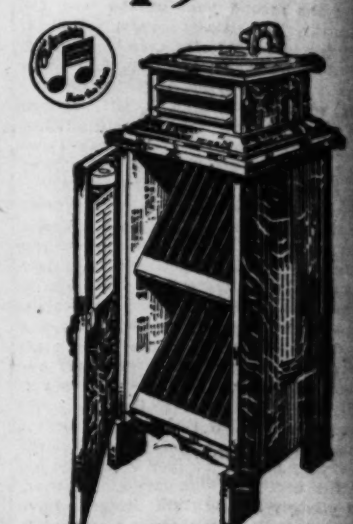
2 1/2-inch Posts
1 16-inch Fillers
4 3/4-inch Caps

With Spring and Mattress \$16.50

\$1 Cash—\$1 Monthly

THIS Bed is in beautiful Vernis Martin gold finish—extra big and massive in proportions—has 2 1/2-inch posts, 1 16-inch fillers and 4 3/4-inch caps—and comes to you complete, with well-made Mattress and good all-iron Spring with woven wire top—all at the special price of only \$16.50—on terms of \$1 cash and \$1 a month. Same bed in Oxidized Finish, if preferred—at the same price.

This Columbia Grafonola Outfit
With Record Cabinet
\$19.25



\$1 Cash—50c a Week

THE Columbia Grafonola is of the latest type—the record cabinet is built of solid oak—has double row of record racks, dustproof door, record index, and will easily accommodate 100 records—all for only \$19.25—on the terms named above.

SPECIALS

Matting Rugs
Good quality Matting Rugs—full 12-foot size—variety of pleasing patterns—special—**\$2.98**

Children's Brass Crib
New design—made of solid brass—drop sides—complete with woven wire springs—special at... **\$10.75**

Handsome Dressers
American Oak Dressers in attractive designs—with good-size swinging mirror—special in this sale at... **\$8.75**

Lace Curtains
Good Nottingham Lace Curtains—full 8 yards long—excellent patterns—worth \$2.00 a pair—**\$1.23**

Hearth Rugs
Velvet Hearth Rugs—size 36x48 inches—beautiful patterns—worth \$2.25—**\$1.48**

Velvet Rugs
Beautiful Seamless Velvet Rugs—full 9x12-foot size—patterns for all rooms—\$27.50 value—**\$19.85**

Axminster Rugs
Special offering of fine Axminster Rugs—full 9x12-foot size—exquisite patterns—worth \$29.50—**\$22.50**

Carpet Sweepers
Good Carpet Sweepers—equal to any that you can buy elsewhere at \$2.50—special—**\$1.48**

Willow Rockers
Comfortable Willow Rockers—roll edge—broad back and shaped seats—\$4 value—**\$2.45**

Art Lamps
For gas or electricity—handsome metal base and stand with green art glass shade—\$3.98 value, in this sale **\$3.98**

Talking Machines
Right size for home, camp or canoe—loud, clear tone—play any size record—wonderful value—**\$10.00**

Extension Tables
Neat design—golden oak finish—18 inch top—five legs—extends 6 feet—\$6.75 value—**\$3.98**

Feather Pillows
Good feather pillows—full size—clean and odorless—worth \$1.25—special in this sale—per pair **69c**

31-Piece Tea Sets
Pretty Tea Sets—31 selected pieces—dainty delft blue design—\$3.00 value—**\$1.48**

Williams
Sixth and Franklin
"Our Location Saves You Money"
SHINOLA Home Set 15c

Double Eagle Stamps All Day Monday

\$3 Strap and Plain Pumps
Patent, Dull Kid, Bronze and White Buck
3-Strap Fancy \$2.35 Cross Straps
Chic Pumps Paris Pumps
Bronze Straps Bronze Pumps

Ladies' Low Shoes \$1.65
Patent Chic Pumps—
Bright Kid Chic Pumps—
Bronze Kid Chic Pumps—
Gray Kid Cut-Out Pumps—
Bright Kid Cross-Strap Pumps—
Patent Cut-Out Strap Pumps—
Dull Kid Cut-Out Strap Pumps—
All sizes..... **\$1.65**

"Ye Old Tyme Comfort"
LADIES' TWO-STRAP PUMPS
A stylish street shoe, embodying all the comfort of a house slipper; velvied kid; hand-turned soles, medium heel, steel arch; \$2.50 value; on special sale, **\$2.00**

"2-Strap Fancy Pumps"
LADIES' patent or dull kid fancy Two-Strap Pumps, hand-turned soles; medium Cuban heel, all sizes; regular \$1.75 value; on special sale, **\$1.39**

"Ye Olde Tyme Comfort"
LADIES' NULLIFIERS
Soft velvied kid, hand-turned soles; tip or plain toes, rubber or leather heels; \$1.75 value; special at **\$1.50**

"Ladies' Nullifiers and Slippers"
A HOME NECESSITY
Nullifiers come with patent tip or plain toes.
Slippers made of soft kid, with kid sock lining, \$1.25 value.
88c

\$1.25 Boudoir Slippers
They are beauties; come in black kid with quilted white satin linings and silk pompons; special price, Monday only, **88c**

Patent "Roman Sandals"
PATENT MARY JANE PUMPS
PATENT 3-STRAP PUMPS
Dainty, serviceable shoes for children, \$1.25 values. Sizes 3 to 8, **95c**

"Barefoot Sandals"
ELK SOLES
Babies', 1 to 5..... **59c**
Child's, 6 to 11..... **89c**
Misses' and Boys', 12 to 2..... **98c**

"Elk-Sole" Shoes
The most durable light-weight work shoe for men and the best wearing everyday shoe for boys manufactured. Made specially for us of soft "CHROME" leather.
MEN'S, **\$1.75**
6 to 10..... **\$1.75**
LITTLE MEN'S, **\$1.50**
9 to 13 1/2..... **\$1.50**

Tan "Play" Oxfords
FOR CHILDREN
Ideal for Summer wear.
Tan calf, sewed soles.
Sizes 8 to 11..... **98c**
12 to 14..... **\$1.25**

Look for the Big Red Hand at 614 Olive Street!
YOU CAN'T PAY US MORE THAN
\$3.75
Instead of \$5.00 and \$6.00
DR. E. R. VAN DOWEN
DR. H. E. DOWELL
"MISS MARY"
For Our Guaranteed 23-k Relieved Gold Crowns and Bridge-work! NO MORE NO LESS, including all treatments. Absolutely one price to every patient. NO EXTRA FEE. THE PRICE AFTER YOU COME TO OUR OFFICE. For the benefit of those who couldn't take advantage of this offer last week, we are extending the limit to August 10th.
EXAMINATION FREE
WE MAKE GUARANTEED FALSE TEETH, beginning at \$7.50, including extractions. Broken plates repaired; mail them to us. **Little Men's, \$1.50**
Hurry! Only 5 to 6. Sunday, 9 to 12.
QUICK SERVICE GIVEN OUT-OF-TOWN PATIENTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXTRACT TEETH to your entire satisfaction.
The Van-Dow Dental Co., 614 Olive St.
FORMERLY WITH BOSTON DENTAL CO.
One Child's new Rembrandt on Olive.
We Don't Change Dentists—Same Dentist as You Every Time You Come!

MAY STERN & CO.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL
CASH OR CREDIT
Twelfth and Olive Sts. THE BIG STORE

Stix, Baer & Fuller

As a whole, it's the best bargain news that we have printed in many months, and we anticipate a typical holiday crowd will greet the first day of these great sales tomorrow.

PURE Thread Silk 59
Stockings—black
and novelty designs. Rein-
forced at vital points with
double lisle thread.
(Square 6—Main Floor)

Improved Rowa,	\$12.75
Domestic,	\$15.00
Parlor Cabinets,	\$20.50
Domestic Sit-Lite,	\$12.50

(Fifth Floor.)

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What Movies Shall I See This Week?
The BEST are ADVERTISED on the first WANT page—also in the amusement columns.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT GERMANS FIRST TIME IN BIG DRIVE

Decisive Victory South of Lutsk Not Only Threatens Vladimir-Volynski, but Opens Possibility of Successful Attack Upon Kovel.

Proximity of Czar's Forces to Sokal Constitutes a Definite Threat at Lemberg—Next Strong Position.

Slav Officers Estimate That 350,000 Prisoners Have Been Taken in First Half of the Summer Campaign.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 29.—After being compelled to halt their advance for several weeks before combined Austrian and German resistance on the northern wing of Gen. Brusiloff's front, the Russians have again scored an important success and are expelling the Germans back along the entire front from the Kovel-Lutsk railway as far south as Brody. Although the official War Office statement gives no particulars of this new penetration of the Teutonic lines, it apparently took place south of Kiselin, on the Vladimir-Volynski highway and was a direct blow at the Austro-German army defending Vladimir-Volynski.

The unexpected widening of the breach begun at Lutsk in the early days of the summer campaign that has thus been effected, is considered more significant than the occupation of Brody, which was a foregone conclusion some days ago. The fate of Brody was sealed when Gen. Bakharoff scored his brilliant victory on the River Sionevka. Succeeded Against Germans.

The new Russian attack south of Lutsk not only threatens Vladimir-Volynski, but opens the possibility of a successful attack upon Kovel from the south, since an important railway line connects these points. The proximity of the Russians to Sokal likewise constitutes a definite threat at Lemberg from that direction. The chief significance of the new advance, however, is the fact that it is the first decisive success scored by the Russians against German forces in the present campaign.

Since the first breach of the Lutsk front, the Germans, taking over the defense of Kovel, had been able to hold the Russians on the line of the Stokhod. The combined effect of the two Russian advances toward Vladimir-Volynski and toward Brody—now has been to drive the Austro-German armies back along a 70-mile front.

The fall of Brody, however, has not yet seriously awakened expectations of an immediate pressing on to Lemberg by the Russians. Military critics call attention to the strong natural and artificial defenses protecting the Galician capital. It is expected that the Austrians will make their first stand in the forests immediately west of Brody, along the bank in the Sty.

Brody Taken by Infantry.
According to some confidential information, Brody was taken without artillery preparation by an irresistible rush of the infantry. The onslaught was so sudden and unexpected that the Austrians had no time to remove their enormous depots of munitions and provisions, which they endeavored to destroy, but a large part of which fell into Russian hands.

The latest computation of prisoners taken during the first half of the summer campaign gives a total of 350,000. According to Russian officers, who estimate also that the total Austro-German losses, including killed and wounded, are close to 500,000. On the basis of these figures, Col. Shumsky, chief of the Bourgeois Gazette, argues that the Austro-German losses since the beginning of the war have been fully half the total of their available forces.

Russians Cross Stokhod.
The official statement from General Headquarters, issued today, says in part: "Our troops have constructed bridges on the River Stokhod, in the region of Gulevitch, and have crossed to the left bank, where they are strengthening the positions they have taken up. In the Kovel-Rojitch region our troops continue to advance."

"To the south of the Dniester, the enemy was pursued by our troops in the direction of Stanislaw, by him. Positions previously prepared by him are still so incomplete that it is only possible to give them in a very approximate manner. It, however, has been ascertained that the troops under Gen. Brusiloff, during July 23 and 24, captured two Generals, more than 650 officers and 35,000 men, including a considerable number of Germans. About 100 guns, including 25 heavy howitzers, have been captured. Eighty-five machine guns also were taken by his troops."

"During the three-day battle, fought by Gen. Sakharoff's troops, 216 officers, 12,600 men, nine guns, 40 machine guns and about 15,000 rifles were captured. However, it is just possible that some of these were included in the number above given."

"The total number of captures made by Gen. Sakharoff's troops from July 18 to 25 are 940 officers, 30,162 men, 49 guns, of which 11 are howitzers. 100 machine guns."

Cost to Eight Nations of Two Years of War Has Been \$43,193,200,000

THE Post-Dispatch presents herewith a detailed statement of the cost of the first two years of the European war to the eight principal nations engaged, the figures for the most part being official. There is appended also a conservative estimate of the present daily cost of the conflict:

GREAT BRITAIN.
Total war loans up to Aug. 1, 1915.....\$ 6,084,200,000
Credit voted Sept. 15, 1915.....1,500,000,000
Credit voted Nov. 10, 1915.....2,000,000,000
Credit voted May 23, 1916.....1,500,000,000
Credit voted July 24, 1916.....2,500,000,000

Total British loan and credits to date.....\$13,084,200,000
Great Britain's loans to her allies (statement by Prime Minister Asquith, May 25, 1916).....\$3,000,000,000

FRANCE.
Total war loans up to Aug. 1, 1915.....\$2,678,000,000
Credit voted Sept. 15, 1915.....1,740,000,000
Credit voted November, 1915 (the "loan of victory").....3,025,000,000
Loan by J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., etc., July 1916.....100,000,000

Total French loan and credits to date.....\$7,443,000,000
France loan to her allies (statement by Finance Minister Ribot, Feb. 15, 1916).....\$200,000,000
Divided as follows: Belgium, \$123,000,000; Greece, \$5,000,000; Serbia, \$38,000,000; Montenegro, \$80,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
Loans taken in the United States, October, 1915.....\$600,000,000

RUSSIA.
Total loans up to November, 1915 (statement by National City Bank of New York).....\$3,570,000,000
Credit taken in London, December, 1915.....250,000,000
Internal loan, March, 1916.....600,000,000
Credit taken in New York by Guaranty Trust Co.....60,000,000
Credits taken in New York by Guaranty Trust Co. (Ninety days' acceptances based on commercial transactions).....100,000,000
Credit taken in New York, July, 1916, by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. (in two installments of \$50,000,000).....100,000,000

Total Russian loans and credits to date.....\$4,610,000,000

ITALY.
Total credits to Aug. 1, 1915.....\$ 675,000,000
Loans since then believed to have totalled.....700,000,000

GERMANY.
Total loans and credits for Italy to date (estimated).....\$1,375,000,000
Credits up to Aug. 1, 1915.....\$3,350,000,000
Third war loan, Sept. 25, 1915.....3,000,000,000
Fourth war loan, Jan. 25, 1916.....3,000,000,000
Fifth war loan, June 1, 1916.....3,000,000,000
Credit in Sweden, October, 1915.....10,000,000

Total German loans and credits to date.....\$12,350,000,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Subscription on four war loans to July, 1916.....\$3,500,000,000

BULGARIA.
Total war credits reported to date.....\$100,000,000

TURKEY.
Total war credits up to August, 1915.....\$25,000,000
War credit voted Dec. 29, 1915.....\$7,000,000

Total Turkish loans and credits reported to date.....\$32,000,000

Grand total cost of war to date for eight principal belligerents.....\$43,193,200,000

DAILY COST OF WAR.

Following is the approximate daily cost of the great war at the close of the second year:

For Great Britain (average since war began).....\$13,500,000
(Premier Asquith at various times has estimated the cost of the war to Great Britain as follows: Up to Nov. 15, 1914, \$5,000,000; from April 1 to July 1, 1915, \$13,500,000; from July 1 to July 17, 1915, \$15,000,000; from July 18 to Sept. 11, 1915, \$17,500,000; from Sept. 11 to Nov. 6, 1915, \$21,750,000; from Nov. 6 to July 22, 1916, \$25,000,000 (Chancellor McKenna recently put it at \$30,000,000).)

For France (statement of M. Ribot, Sept. 15, 1915).....15,000,000

For Russia.....6,500,000

For Italy.....2,000,000

For Germany (statement of Finance Minister Helfferich, Sept. 25, 1915).....12,000,000

For Austria-Hungary.....9,000,000

For Bulgaria.....2,500,000

For Turkey.....1,000,000

Grand total daily cost of war for eight Powers.....\$72,000,000

INFANT PARALYSIS CASES REPORTED IN ILLINOIS TOWNS

Although there is only one clearly diagnosed case of infantile paralysis in Illinois State Board of Health has been called upon to deal with a number of cases in nearby towns on the east side of the river.

Cases of the disease have been diagnosed in the last two days in Lebanon, East St. Louis, Collinsville, Caseyville, Staunton and Beckemeyer.

The second authentic case of infantile paralysis in St. Clair County was discovered yesterday, when Dr. H. T. Boch told of O'Fallon, where the 20-month-old son of William Krombrink, living four miles west of O'Fallon, had the disease. The diagnosis has been confirmed by Inspector Godfrey of the State Board of Health, who is investigating all reported cases in places near East St. Louis. The case is one of the most severe that has been reported during the present epidemic. According to Dr. Bechtold the child's legs are paralyzed.

The State board has taken charge of a case which developed in Staunton, in Macoupin county, where a 3-year-old daughter of Paul Manton, a miner, is ill with the disease.

L. G. Burroughs, chairman of the Collinsville Board of Health, says there are two genuine cases of infantile paralysis in that town. They are Floyd Warren, 4-year-old son of S. A. Warren, superintendent of the St. Louis Smelter and Refining Co., and Wilbur Sagan, 3-year-old son of George Sagan, 636 Burroughs avenue. "The condition of both children is said to be serious."

It also is reported that the 7-month-old daughter of John Evans, a farmer living near Caseyville, is suffering from the disease.

Michael Faber Jr., the 3-year-old son of Michael Faber, is also suffering from the disease.

Continued on Page 3, Column 7.

4 MORE DIE OF HEAT HERE; TOTAL FOR WEEK IS 15

Temperature Yesterday Reached 96; Above 90 on All but Six Days in Last Month.

3 DEATHS IN BELLEVILLE

One Case Reported in East St. Louis; Numerous Prostrations in City.

Four deaths from heat prostration yesterday brought last week's total of deaths in St. Louis, from this cause, to 15. Several fatalities from the same cause have occurred in places near St. Louis, and Friday's list included three deaths in Belleville, and one in East St. Louis. Numerous prostrations without fatal result have occurred.

Yesterday marked the opening of the second month of the present heat spell, which began June 29. In the past month, there were only six days when the official temperature reading did not reach 90 degrees, and the last of these days was July 10. Yesterday's high mark, 96 degrees at 2, 4 and 5 o'clock, was two degrees lower than Friday's high record of 98 degrees, which is the highest of the summer thus far.

Deaths From Heat.
Yesterday's deaths from heat were: Barney Rumbert, 45, dairy employee, died at noon in dairy office at 4922 Lorraine avenue.
Henderson Sewell, 61, negro, of 2313 Chestnut street, died at 5:30 p. m. in ambulance, on way to city hospital.
Anthony Schmidt, 40, of 4230 A. Gibson avenue, died at city hospital at 6:30 a. m. after being overcome at his home.

Mrs. Margaret Longlet, 76, inmate of Bethesda Home, 349 Vista avenue, stricken in morning, died in afternoon.

Prostrations Reported.
Prostrations reported to the police were: Louis Gallais of 684 Derby avenue, Wellston, stricken at office of Gallais Ice Cream and Oyster Co., 2035 Walnut street, taken home from city dispensary.

John Dougherty, 39, 1422 Olive street, overcome at Fourteenth and Olive streets; city hospital.
Bert Myrland, 40, 4556 Kemmerly avenue, overcome at home; city hospital.
John Lee, 51, 2712 South Seventh street, taken home from city dispensary.

Patrick Sweeney, 75, no home, prostrated near Hollis Avenue Police Station; city hospital.

Andrew Stephenson, 40, fainting while working in front of bottling establishment at 2828 Chouteau avenue; city hospital.

Nick Gartiser, 38, 3728 Garfield avenue, fainting while unloading cinders near city hospital; taken to hospital.

Others under treatment at the city hospital for heat prostration are: Peter Stein, 308 Hickory street; Thomas DeRose, 312 North Fourteenth street; Fred Carroll, 12 South Third street; Francis Carroll, 419 W. 14th street; Joseph Beckman and Henry Ruth, addresses not known.

WEST SWELTERS WHILE WRAPS ARE WORN IN EAST

Heat Wave Will Reach New England States Today; No Relief in Sight.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—While light wraps were comfortable in New England and extreme Northwestern States today, residents of the plains and central valley, continued to swelter under temperatures which went as high as 94 degrees in the upper Mississippi and Lake region, and caused scores of deaths and heat prostrations.

Tomorrow the heat wave will continue in the central part of the continent and spread to the east, Weather Bureau officials predict, ending the cooling effect of the "Hudson high," which has moderated temperatures along the Atlantic Coast for two days.

Thundershowers such as cooled the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region today, may occur tomorrow over upper Michigan, but elsewhere there is little immediate hope of relief.

NEW HEAT MARKS IN MIDDLE WEST

No Relief Is Promised Before Monday or Tuesday at the Earliest.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Nearly the entire Middle West sweltered through another day of hundred degree weather and tonight received the prediction of "fair and continued high temperature for tomorrow." The high barometric pressure area, which the local Government forecasters say will bring some relief from the heat, tonight passed over Montana, heading for the St. Lawrence Valley. It will reach the Mississippi Valley and northern plain states Monday or Tuesday, he said, unless it turns further north.

The mercury at Grand Rapids, Mich., reached 100 degrees today and at Grand Haven, a lake summer resort, 96 degrees, the highest ever recorded at that place.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

FAIR AND CONTINUED HIGH TEMPERATURE FOR TODAY

THE TEMPERATURES.

9 a. m.	86	4 p. m.	96
10 a. m.	88	5 p. m.	98
11 a. m.	90	6 p. m.	98
12 m.	92	7 p. m.	96
1 p. m.	94	8 p. m.	92
2 p. m.	96	9 p. m.	88

Humidity at 7 p. m. yesterday, 44 per cent.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Generally fair, with continued high temperature today; tomorrow partly cloudy, probably thunder showers and cooler.

Illinois—Generally fair, with continued high temperature today; tomorrow partly cloudy, probably local thundershowers and cooler in north and west portions.

Missouri—Generally fair, with continued high temperature today; tomorrow partly cloudy, probably thundershowers and cooler in north and west portions.

TILLMAN ASSERTS DEFEAT OF SOUTH HELPED NATION

Senator, After 50 Years, Becomes Convinced Slavery Was Curse.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"I never believed it possible that I could do it, but slowly and by degrees I have come to think that it was best for all concerned that the South was defeated," said Senator Tillman of South Carolina today, urging passage of a bill dealing with Arlington National Cemetery. "Slavery," he continued, "was a curse which had to be destroyed are the South and the world could advance. It was a curse for which the South was no more responsible than the North. Both sections were responsible and both paid four long, bloody years of penance for their joint sin."

"Slavery had to go and while it went in the worst possible way and its going gave birth to an apparently unsolvable problem, still I am glad it was done and of the old South, am glad it is gone never to return. I am glad, also, that the idea of nationality has supplanted that of confederation despite the danger involved. And so, I can find in my heart no want to see the South separated at Arlington truly national in its scope."

DEUTSCHLAND TO START HOME TODAY, IT IS INTIMATED

Request for Special Protection by U. S. Government Is Refused.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Special protection for the German merchant submarine Deutschland when she starts out of American territorial waters was asked of the American Government today, with the intimation that the boat would leave Baltimore some time tomorrow.

After conferences between State, Treasury and Navy Department officials, it was decided that no extraordinary precautions could be ordered, because the United States views the Deutschland as an ordinary merchantman.

ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND HUGHES NOTIFICATION—NOT TO SPEAK

Will Occupy Box With Mrs. Roosevelt at Ceremonies Tomorrow Night.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 29.—Col. Roosevelt will not speak at the notification ceremonies of the Hughes at Carnegie hall Monday night, although he will occupy a box with Mrs. Roosevelt during the ceremonies. The Colonel in all probability will make his first speech for the Republican candidate some time in September, in Maine, during that State's primary election. The statement that Roosevelt would not speak Monday was made by his secretary in denial of a contrary report long published generally throughout the country.

GOVERNOR FREES MURDERER TO KEEP PROMISE TO CHILD

Georgia Executive Pardons Thomas E. Stripling After Pledge Given His Daughter.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29.—Thomas Edgar Stripling, who has been serving a life sentence for a murder committed in Harris County in 1897, today was freed by Gov. Harris in consequence of a promise made months ago to Beattie Stripling, the little daughter of the prisoner. The Governor was visiting the State farm at Milledgeville and was asked by the little girl to give back her father. "If I do so before my term is out," he answered.

Today he sent the child a letter announcing that he had kept his pledge. "The case of Stripling is no exception of country-wide interest. After he had been sentenced he escaped, then went to Danville, Va., where he became Chief of Police, a respected citizen, and reared his family there. After some 15 years he was recognized and brought back to Georgia to serve his time."

Free Band Concerts Today.

Poeppinger's Band at Forest Park, 3:30 to 6 p. m.
Bauer's Band at Carondelet Park, 3:30 to 6 p. m.
Bauer's Band at Tower Grove Park, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

STRIKERS REJECT PACKERS' OFFERS; 4500 TO STAY OUT

Vote to Turn Down Proffer of Jobs Back on Old Terms Which Bans Union.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD

Meat Supply of Country May Be Affected if Other Cities Are Involved.

The 4500 striking employees of the Armour, Swift and Morris packing plants in East St. Louis, voted, at a meeting held in Central Park, yesterday afternoon to remain out, and to reject the packers' offer of their jobs on the old terms, without recognition of their union or reinstatement of the 50 men who have been discharged since the formation of the union.

The vote was taken informally, after three separate committees, representing the employees of each of the establishments, had reported the results of conferences with the men in charge. Each of the packing firms consented to talk with a committee of its own men, but refused to admit the employees of other firms, or labor union officials, to the conference.

Little work was done at any of the packing plants yesterday, and aside from the machinists and the office employees, few were on duty. Office men, clerks and bookkeepers were required in some cases to put on butchers' aprons and to slaughter and dress cattle and hogs.

Work to Save Meats.
The packers' chief anxiety was to keep the temperature down in the chilling rooms, to prevent the spoiling of meat. This can be done as long as the engineers and machinists remain at work, but leaders of the strikers said last night that they expected the mechanical employees to go out with them tomorrow.

Dennis Lane, national organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers' Union of America, declared to the strikers that, if the strike were not settled within a reasonable time by concessions of the packers, the Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha packing plants would be "closed tight, to tie up the meat supply of the country."

Lane did not indicate that any other reason for a walkout in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha existed, and he gave the impression that the sole purpose of the proposed tie-up would be to help the East St. Louis men win their demands.

Deaths of Strikers.
The only demands the East St. Louis men are making, at present, are recognition of their union, which was broken up after they lost a strike in 1904, and reinstatement of the discharged men. The strikers say these men were discharged for their activity in forming the union, while the packers say they were laid off because they were not needed.

The Central Park meeting lasted two hours, ending at 4:30 o'clock. After each of the committees had reported, the men were asked what they wished to do, and in each case the reply was "Stay out." This cry was then shouted, then chanted in a slow monotone, and there was no dissenting voice.

W. Stevenson, head of the committee of Swift's employees, was the first to report to the meeting. He said Swift's had agreed only to take back the strikers, individually, and not to recognize the union or reinstate the discharged men. William Bagley, a negro, spoke for the Morris employees, saying the firm was willing to take the men back "individually and one at a time," but would not reinstate those already discharged, or discharge the strike breakers.

Armour's Not Against Union.
Daniel Donovan, president of the local union, reported as to Armour's that R. E. Conway, general manager, and another officials, had treated the committee with consideration, and had "talked very nicely." Armour's, he was informed, would not object to the union would permit a grievance committee to be maintained on each floor, and would discharge its strike breakers, but would not reinstate men already discharged.

"What did we go out for?" shouted a man in the crowd, when the refusal to take back the discharged men was announced. The others took the same line, and when the question was put, the chant of "Stay out!" was loud and prolonged.

J. F. Schmitt, secretary of the St. Louis meat cutters' local, urged the men not to return to "the old grind," saying that if they did, their children would be rotten-egg men. "What?" he exclaimed. "Go back and work beside the men that have been taking the bread out of your mouths? You'll be treated with consideration—like hell!" He was loudly cheered.

Warned to Keep Sober.
Anthony Wilson of Chicago, representing the American Federation of Labor, spoke in English, Polish, Croatian and Lithuanian, urging the strikers to "stay away from booze." Donovan, the local president, endorsed this advice, and told the men that, while on picket duty, they would be expected to drink water when they were thirsty.

Donovan said a thorough system of picketing would be installed tomorrow, but cautioned the men to avoid violence. Picketing was begun yesterday morning, but was suspended.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

MUNITIONS FOR ALLIES BLOW UP; 33 REPORTED DEAD NEAR JERSEY CITY

Great Storage Plant on Black Tom Island in Flames—Men Said to Have Been Killed Firemen—New York City and Brooklyn Shaken.

NEW YORK, July 30.—3 A. M.—Thirty-three Jersey City firemen are reported to have been killed early this Sunday morning by an explosion in the plant of the National Storage Co. on Black Tom Island near Communipaw, N. J., where they had gone to fight a fire resulting from a terrific explosion 30 minutes earlier.

In the storage company plant are said to have been enormous quantities of ammunition consigned to the Entente allies. The entire plant is reported to have been wrecked. The entire island appeared at 3:30 o'clock to be covered with a sheet of flame. Access to it is gained from the main land by a bridge over which runs tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Sixty-nine car loads of ammunition are said to have been stored on the railroad tracks on the island. All of them are believed to have been blown up.

Edmond MacKenzie, president of the National Storage Company, said at his home at Plainfield, N. J., at 3:30 o'clock this morning that he had just received a telegram informing him that a great fire was raging in the plant of his company following an explosion.

85 Warehouses at Plant.
The plant of the storage company consists of about 85 warehouses and 300 or 400 covered piers, one of which is a powder pier. MacKenzie said there were no combustibles in the warehouses. He expressed the belief from the meagre information he had received that the explosion must have been in trains of munitions which had been run to the powder docks, awaiting removal on lighters to ships anchored in the bay. He declared the plant was valued at about \$7,000,000.

Joseph Wilson, of the immigration hospital on Ellis Island reported to Manhattan police headquarters at 5:45 this morning that two barges loaded with ammunition lying alongside the dock at Ellis Island were ablaze from a train to start. He said they had drifted down the bay from the direction of Staten Island. Black Tom Island is about a quarter of the way from Ellis Island to Staten Island. The patients in the Ellis Island Hospital were ordered transferred to another island of the Ellis Island group.

Explosions on Barges.
Explosions on the barges were occurring at frequent intervals although more of them were especially severe. The New York City is standing by and efforts are being made to confine the flames to the barges.

The force of the explosion was so great that hundreds of plate glass windows in office buildings in lower Manhattan, New York, were shattered. Streets for many blocks in the downtown section were strewn with broken glass.

Thousands of persons swarmed into the streets in all parts of the city from buildings, subway exits and railway stations, running about almost in a panic.

Nearly all the fire apparatus in Brooklyn was called out. The New York Telephone Co. announced at 2:25 that all telephone lines leading from New York to nearby points in Jersey City were down and communication was almost impossible.

Flames lighted the sky for miles around Black Tom Island. Men, women and children left their homes in their night clothes. Many declared they had been thrown out of bed by the force of the explosion, which was felt even more severely in Brooklyn than in New York.

Observers at the Battery and other points declared the flames seemed to emanate from on-tremendous fire and scores of smaller ones.

Exp

SCHMOLL SAYS I. V. L. SEEKS TO DECEIVE VOTERS

Charges It Tries to Give Impres-
sion Republican Committee
Indorses Candidates.

MANY BALLOTS MAILED

They Bear Name of "Republican
Citizens' Committee;" League
Condemned.

The Independent Voters' League, a se-
cret anti-Catholic organization, is
charged by Chairman John Schmoll of
the Republican Citizens' Committee with
a bold attempt to deceive Republican vot-
ers by the issuance of a scratched ballot
for Tuesday's primary under the pre-
tense that the ballot has the sanction of
the city committee.

Schmoll said the ballot received
through the mail by nearly every voter
in the city yesterday, under the indorse-
ment of the "Republican Citizens' Com-
mittee," was designed solely to attempt
to lead voters to believe that it was an
organization slate.

There is no such organization as the
"Republican Citizens' Committee," and
the ballot which went out under its
name is identical with the recommendations
of the Independent Voters' League.
In wards in which there are no con-
tests for member of the city committee,
the ballot instructs voters to write in
the name of the committeeman. Chair-
man Schmoll said several committeemen
had reported that their names had been
used in this manner without their per-
mission.

"The Independent Voters' League has
attempted to take advantage of the
influence and standing of the Republi-
can Citizens' Committee," said Chair-
man Schmoll yesterday. "We do not
believe that religion should be mixed
with politics, and we are opposed to
the secret and underhand methods
adopted by the Independent Voters'
League. I trust that no one will be
deceived into voting for its candidates
on account of this deceptive ballot."

The St. Louis Catholic District League,
an organization comprising all the Ger-
man Catholic societies in St. Louis,
yesterday issued a statement condemn-
ing the Independent Voters' League. The
statement denies that there is any
genuine anti-Catholic sentiment except
that artificially stimulated, and
charges that the anti-Catholic organiza-
tion is merely the work of a few per-
sons.

SPLIT HERE SAID TO HURT G. O. P. CHANCE IN STATE

Kiel-Schmoll Faction, In Supporting Swanger,
Looking Ahead to Mayoralty Election—
Claims Made for Lamm.

Nothing surpassing in bitterness the
fight over the Republican nomination
for Governor has been seen in Missouri
politics in recent years. The fight is
around Judge Henry Lamm and John E.
Swanger, both of Sedalia, the leading
candidates, although neither is attack-
ing the other. The fight is more par-
ticularly between the supporters than
among the candidates themselves.

The governorship contest furnishes
the only stirring feature of the Re-
publican campaign. The Republican or-
ganization in St. Louis is split wide
open, and the two factions have become
so embittered against each other that
the forecast is freely made by the Re-
publican State leaders that the local
Republicans have hurt the chances of
the Republicans carrying the State in
November.

Mayor Kiel and Republican City Chair-
man John Schmoll, with former Circuit
Judge Selden P. Spencer in the back-
ground as the real campaign manager,
are supporting Swanger. The real fac-
tor in the Lamm campaign are City
Collector Edmund Koel, Otto F. Sufel,
the brewer, and Joseph D. Howe, for-
mer chairman of the Republican City
Committee. They have organized an
exceptionally strong Campaign Com-
mittee of business men to push Lamm's
cause.

Looking to Election in Spring.
The primary object of Kiel and
Schmoll is to retain control of the Re-
publican City Committee in order to
renominate Kiel for Mayor next spring.
If Swanger could be elected Governor
this would give the Kiel faction con-
trol of the Police, Excise and Election
Boards in St. Louis, and give Kiel and
Schmoll several thousand more jobs to
hand out here, in addition to the thou-
sands of city jobs. The faction opposing
the Mayor figures that control of the
State boards, in addition to the local
offices, would make him an invincible
political power in St. Louis. They do
not intend to allow this power to pass
into his hands if they can prevent it.
On the other hand, Kiel and Schmoll
fear that the nomination of Judge
Lamm would result in the elevation of
Howe to the chairmanship of the Re-
publican State Committee. They have
used Howe's name as a sort of scare-
crow for years, and every time they
were about to lose a political fight they
raised the cry that Howe was secretly
back of the contest against them. Howe

is out in the open for Lamm now, and
Kiel and Schmoll have freely used his
name in political debates.
Charles D. Morris of St. Joseph and
Hugh McIndoe of Joplin, the other Re-
publican aspirants for Governor, have
not developed any considerable strength.
The Morris support in Kansas City will
be thrown to Judge Lamm, and a con-
siderable portion of his support in St.
Joseph will also go to Lamm. In some
of the counties of the northwest section
of the State, where Morris would have
been strong if he had developed
strength, the majority of his followers
are expected to go to Judge Lamm.

Swanger Leads in Country.
While it is expected that Judge Lamm
also will carry St. Louis by a substan-
tial majority over Swanger, it appears
that Swanger still holds the lead in the
country districts and that he will carry
a large majority of the counties.

There was much speculation yesterday
as to how the race would terminate.
The Swanger men asserted that Swang-
er's country lead would be so great that
it could not be overcome by Lamm's
majorities in the cities. On the other
hand, the Lamm supporters claimed
that Judge Lamm had gained so rapidly
in the country within the past 10 days
that his vote would be almost equal to
that of Swanger, and that the majorities
he would receive in the cities would
nominate him.

The one predominating idea in the
minds of St. Louis Republicans yester-
day was that, with Swanger as the
nominee for Governor, St. Louis would
be lost to the Republicans in November,
because the Republican leaders, believ-
ing that Fred D. Gardner would be the
Democratic nominee, openly declared
that Gardner would beat Swanger in
St. Louis. This would imperil the en-
tire local Republican ticket in the No-
vember election.
Another thing that is hurting
Swanger in St. Louis is the fact that
the Kiel-Schmoll faction has switched
around several times in the contest.
Kiel and Schmoll first promised their
support to E. E. B. McKinsey of
Springfield, when the latter was con-
sidering the question of running for
Governor, and finally, by switching
to Swanger, discouraged McKinsey to
such an extent that he did not file.
There are contests in many wards
over City Central Committeemen, and
these contests are worrying Kiel and
Schmoll probably more than the Gov-

ernorship. Koel declares that Lamm
will carry St. Louis by such an over-
whelming majority that all the Kiel-
Schmoll committeemen, whose seats
are contested, will be swept out of
power and that an anti-Kiel commit-
tee will be elected. One of the first
acts of a hostile committee would be
to depose Schmoll as chairman and to
place the hands of Mayor Kiel politically
in every possible way.

Dickey Leads for U. S. Senator.
Republican leaders were agreed
that Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City
would be nominated for U. S. Senator
over Thomas J. Akins and Nathan
Frank of St. Louis by a plurality of
about 75,000 votes. Roy F. Britton of
St. Louis was picked as having the
most likely chance for the nomination
for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles A.
Hendricks for Secretary of State;
George E. Hackmann for State
Auditor and Conway Elder of St. Louis
for Attorney-General.

WORK ON NEW DRIVEWAY IN FOREST PARK CONTINUED

Aldermen's Resolution Asking for
Order Against Construction Fails
to Check Project.

Work of filling a depression two or
three feet deep in the route of the
new roadway from Grand Drive in
Forest Park to Lindell boulevard con-
tinued yesterday for noon, notwith-
standing the resolution adopted in the
Board of Aldermen Friday requesting
the Mayor and Board of Public Service
to order the cessation of construc-
tion.

Park Commissioner Cunliff said that
he would await instructions from the
Board of Public Service before finally
abandoning work on the drive. The
hauling of a few wagon loads of
earth was the only activity of his de-
partment.

The Aldermen's resolution sought
to discontinue all work on the drive
until the public welfare committee of
the board had investigated the as-
sertions of residents of Lindell bou-
levard that the Park Commissioner
was carrying out his plans of several
months ago for the "ornamentation"
of the main entrance of the park.
They complained also that the new
driveaway was unsightly and other-
wise objectionable.

Civil War Veteran Dies.
Henry W. Stiermann, a St. Louis vet-
eran of the Civil War, died yesterday
at the Old Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill.
He was born in St. Louis in 1835. He
enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois
Cavalry at the opening of the war
and served to the close, being retired
with the rank of Captain. The funeral
will be held Monday from the Crone
Chapel, 2707 North Grand avenue.

Rail Torpedo Blast Injures Boys.
Harold Emyer, 10 years old, 4447
Wilcox avenue, and Kenneth Shuttle,
10, 4164 Wilcox, found a railroad tor-
pedo yesterday and exploded it with
a hatchet. Both were burned and in-
jured by fragments of the explosive.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FOR STATE OFFICES REACHES END

Contest for Governorship Between Seven Can-
didates Only One That Aroused Excitement—
Gardner Regarded as Winner.

The campaigns of Democratic candi-
dates who are seeking nomination for
State offices at the primary election
Tuesday, were nearly all brought to a
close yesterday. Practically the only
contest that has created any excite-
ment is that over the governorship, with
seven candidates making a fight for the
nomination.

United States Senator Reed has made
no campaign for renomination. He is
opposed by L. A. Martin of Chillicothe,
who is unknown to the voters of the
State. Senator Reed is expected to be
renominated almost unanimously.

The campaign managers of Fred D.
Gardner of St. Louis yesterday claimed
that he would carry St. Louis by a
big majority. Omar D. Gray, cam-
paign manager for Gardner, said that
his candidate would come to St. Louis
with not less than 30,000 majority over
his nearest competitor, and that St.
Louis would further increase his lead.

John M. Atkinson, until recently chair-
man of the Public Service Commission,
is generally considered second in the
race, although supporters of Secretary
of State Cornelius Roach still think
that he has a chance to finish second,
and some think he has a chance to win.

Three Without a Chance.
The campaign managers of other can-
didates who have made a careful canvass
of the situation say that Roach
will be fortunate if he beats out the
Rev. Arthur N. Lindsey of Clinton for
third place. It is generally conceded that
Gardner, Atkinson, Roach and Lindsey
will be the four leaders in the race, and
that James A. Houchin, Lieutenant-Gov-
ernor William B. Painter and Attorney-
General John T. Barker will fight it out
for fifth, sixth and seventh places.
Neither Barker, Louchin nor Painter is
figured in political circles as having a
remote chance to win.

The campaign managers of the other
candidates, as well as the candidates
themselves, have been trying for six

months to jockey Gardner out of first
place. Nearly all the candidates, in
their campaign speeches, have devoted
the greater part of their talks to at-
tacks upon Gardner. The mails going
out from the headquarters yesterday
were filled with attacks upon him.

Nothing that the candidates them-
selves have said or done seems to have
shaken Gardner's support very much.
The only thing that has been used ef-
fectively against him was the matter
sent out by the Anti-Saloon League,
charging that some liquor, several years
ago, had been sent out in shipments of
coffee from his plant in St. Louis. Al-
though these shipments were Christmas
presents to customers, and the incident
happened 10 years or more ago, some
of the radical drys have been turned
against Gardner by these attacks.

Gardner ignores Attacks.
Gardner has made no reply to any
of the attacks made upon him and he
has not attacked any of the other can-
didates. He will be supported in St.
Louis by 14 of the 28 Democratic City
Committeemen, and in Kansas City
by the Fendegast and one-half the
Shannon factions.

Roach will have the support of
Lawrence P. Daley of the Seventeenth
Ward, and the followers of State Sen-
ator Mike Kinney and James P. Miles
in the Fifth and Fourth Wards. These
leaders generally are able to deliver
the vote of their wards. The First
Ward may be also delivered to Roach.

State Senator Wallace Crossley of
Warrensburg is figured as the most
likely choice of the party for Lieut-
enant-Governor. James Kelly Pool
of Centerville, probably, will win the
nomination for Secretary of State.
There is a three-cornered fight for the
nomination for State Auditor, former
Senator John L. Bradley of St. Fran-
cisco County, and John T. Warland of
Kansas City, being in the fight against
John P. Gordon, the present Auditor,
who is running for renomination. The

impression prevails in political circles
that with the opposition to Gordon
divided between Bradley and Way-
land, Gordon will be nominated. Brad-
ley ran for the nomination four years
ago and came within a few votes of
beating Gordon. George H. Middle-
kamp has no opposition for State
Treasurer.

Contest for Attorney-General.
There are three candidates for At-
torney-General—Joseph T. Davis and
Ernest E. Green of St. Louis, and
Frank W. McAllister of Monroe County.
McAllister was defeated for this nom-
ination four years ago by Barker. He
is being supported by several public
service corporations. He is also pend-
ing to country voters, in an effort to
win their support, a card calculated to
prajudice the country voters against
the city. This card, which contains a
reprint from a country newspaper, says:
"In selecting a candidate for Attor-
ney-General it is well for the country
voters to remember that St. Louis is
making a persistent fight to have the
State Board of Equalization raise the
assessed value of farm lands and coun-
try real estate generally, to its actual
cash value. This means that the valua-
tion of real estate in the country would
be trebled or quadrupled and the taxes
raised in the same proportion. The At-
torney-General is a member of the State
Board of Equalization, and Frank W.
McAllister of Monroe County has lived
in the country all his life, is in sym-
pathy with the country people and can
be depended upon to oppose the efforts
of St. Louis to raise the taxes of the
country people to the bitter end. Both
of his opponents are from the city of
St. Louis."

There is not very much interest in
the contest among candidates for city
nominations, for the reason that the
Democratic chances for winning locally
in November are not bright.

VOTE FOR ATKINSON IS MAJOR INDORSEMENT, LETTER SAYS

Kansas Cityans Asked to "Defeat Un-
scrupulous Efforts to Belittle
Administration."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—
Voters yesterday received through
the mails from the "Atkinson Club"
a circular letter asking them to line
up behind the Atkinson campaign and
the Shannon County slate as an
indorsement of Gov. Major and his
policies.

The letter appeals to good Demo-
crats to "indorse Gov. Major" by vot-
ing the "Major slate and defeat un-

scrupulous efforts to belittle
Major administration."
Much comment was occasioned by
one line of the letter, which said:
"His nomination (Atkinson's) guar-
antees a continuance of the adminis-
tration policies and in many cases
no doubt, a reappointment of those
who have aided our Governor in these
affairs."

Whether this suggests the re-
appointment of the present police com-
missioners the letter did not specifi-
cally state. Col. J. M. Atkinson, At-
torney-General, said last night he
had not seen the letter, but was con-
fident that it was gotten up by
opponents of Atkinson.

Headache Every Morn- ing, Can't Eat, Liver Not Acting?

A Wineglassful of Tollo
Water Will Start Your Liver
and Stop Your Headache in
Half an Hour

Morning headaches* come from
clogged livers. The bile tubes are
choked and force the bile into the
blood until the whole system becomes
poisoned, which makes the appetite
poor, especially at breakfast.

Get a 15-cent bottle of Tollo Water
from the drug store and take about a
third of a tumblerful in a glass of
plain water before breakfast. In
thirty minutes it will start the liver
acting freely, your headache will be
relieved at once, because it causes
out the bile, really bathes the liver
leaving it clean and fresh. Then you
can eat breakfast and really enjoy it,
and there won't be any gas or discom-
fort afterwards.

Concentrated Tollo Water comes
from Dawson Springs, the famous
Kentucky health resort. It does not
act by irritation, like calomel and
other strong drugs that weaken the
system, but by dissolving the obstruc-
tions and bathing the liver as nature
requires. To remove the bile that has
been absorbed into the blood you
should take a wineglassful every
morning for several days. It will
clear up the skin, your tongue will
lose its furry coat and your natural
healthy color will return. Then in
occasional glass before breakfast will
keep your liver clean, your bowels
regular and your appetite good.—
ADV.

Service That Gives the Word An Entirely New Meaning

64 Coupons, each for One Half-Hour's Labor
Four Hours of Scrupulous Care per Month for a Period of Eight Months
No Cost to You for Expert Supervision That Keeps your Car Continuously in Racing Trim

SERVICE, as the Hup-
mobile owner knows it,
and service as it is
generally understood,
are two radically different
things.

No other car is cared for as
the Hupmobile is cared for.
No other service plan is like
the Hupmobile service plan.

Hupmobile service is an in-
timate, intensified system of
supervision. It keeps the
owner and his car in close
and continuous contact with
the service station.

The service station sees to it
that every Hupmobile is
tuned up to concert pitch all
the time.

All at no cost to the owner.
He pays with coupons which
we supply without cost when
he purchases his car.

The coupons cover four
hours of service labor by
trained Hupmobile experts,
each month for eight
months.

Service That Covers
Every Part of the Car

L. A. Aldrich of Mellette, S.
D., says this service is a great
help to Hupmobile owners.

When you drive up to the
service station, one of the
things that is given as a mat-

ter of course is an inspection
of the steering gear and a
test of the brake adjust-
ment.

A. C. Koch of Chicago writes
that our plan makes the initial
pleasure of owning a car a con-
stant pleasure.

The alignment of the front
wheels is checked up, and
the front wheel bearings are
examined for play.

George P. Edmonds of Chicago
finds this the most satisfactory
service arrangement he has en-
countered in his experience with
three different cars.

Distilled water is added to
the storage battery, and the
specific gravity of the bat-
tery is tested to determine
that it is fully charged.

Spark plugs, wiring termi-
nals, ignition distributor,
generator and starting motor
are gone over. Grease cups
are turned down. Motor,
transmission and differential
are supplied with new lubri-
cant when necessary—the
owner of course paying for
oils and greases.

99 Per Cent Efficient
Say 11,000 Owners

W. P. W. Martin of Los
Angeles, Cal., says our service
system should put us on a firm foot-
ing of friendship with Hup-
mobile owners.

And so it does. We receive
thousands of unsolicited let-
ters from them.

That is how we know that
11,000 owners rate the Hup-
mobile 99 per cent efficient.
That is how we know that
50 8/10 per cent of Hupmo-
bile owners buy our cars
year after year.

That is how we know that
24 2/10 per cent of those
now owning Hupmobiles
have been won away from
higher priced cars by Hup-
mobile performance, effi-
ciency, service, and thorough-
going goodness.

Why Buy Any Car
Lacking Such Service?

Is it worth anything to you
to have a car whose care
never gives you a moment's
distress? A car which keeps
you serenely and continu-
ously satisfied?


That is what the Hupmobile
owner has. He enjoys the
tremendous advantage of ex-
pert care. He is, in short, the
most contented of owners.

Can you afford even to think
of buying any car that does
not offer the equal of Hup-
mobile service?

Weber Implement and
Automobile Co.
1900 Locust St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dealers Wanted in Open Territory.
Care for Immediate Delivery.

The Mark of Superior Motor Car Service



Standard Hupmobile Performance

GOES to a speed of 25 miles an hour, from a stand, in 10 seconds.

Thrill to a man's walk-
ing pace, on high gear,
without bucking or jerking.

Picks up, without gear
change, instantly and
smoothly.

Climbs the average low-
gear hill, on high gear.

Pulls through sand and
mud, on high gear.

Develops great pulling
power on high gear.

Registers a minimum of vi-
bration at any speed on
any gear.

6-Pass. Touring Car \$1185 Roadster \$1185
F-Pass. Touring \$1510 F-Pass. Touring \$1510

Hupmobile



Firestone

MEN

are the pick of 100,000 tire makers

What built this Army of Tire Specialists? It is the achievement of sixteen years of selection and sifting. Men are enrolled only on their showing of exceptional qualifications and training.

Success is the great magnet. Men of unusual abilities are drawn to the standard that calls for the best that is in them.

There is no success like the success of Quality. In the case of the Firestone it has rallied the pick of the 100,000 men—the backbone of the tire building industry.

Only such an organization could create the Firestone Inbuilt Extras—Most Miles per Dollar Quality, Service and Riding Luxury. And these men know how to practice and combine the Firestone's Extraordinary values at the price of the ordinary. Yours is the gain.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Cor. Compton and Locust, St. Louis, Missouri
Home Office and Factory: Akron, O.
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of the First Truck Tires
Leaders Then and Leaders Now — In Quality and Volume

M. V. L. DEFEAT BENCH

Against Clark
Withrow, M.
and

OPPOSED

Recommendations
sided by D.

The Municipal
day issued its re-
local office, with
one candidate for
Democratic and
the League man-
tion of the rec-
and selected those
seemed to be be-
experience and
offices they are
ought only to be
candidates on ex-
nominations, an
election it will
commend the
equipped for the
The Investigat-
Executive Com-
comprised of Lu-
J. Fox, Frank H.
son, Dr. M. A.
sett, Benjamin A.
ker.

The Municipal
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offices, and rec-
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ifications has over-
St. Louis, repre-
It is a patri-
pal Voters' Lea-
exercises a power-
pal elections. I
tion in St. Loui-
purpose of invest-
making recommen-
on the ground

Others Use
Since the out-
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M. V. L. URGES DEFEAT OF MANY BENCH ASPIRANTS

Against Clark, Garesche, Young,
Withrow, Krueger, Zachritz
and Wulff.

OPPOSED TO JUDGE HOGAN

Recommendations for Men Con-
sidered by Body as Most
Desirable.

The Municipal Voters' League yesterday issued its report on candidates for local offices, with a recommendation of one candidate for each office on the Democratic and Republican tickets.

The league made a careful investigation of the records of the candidates, and selected those candidates it thought seemed to be best qualified by ability, experience and previous record for the offices they are seeking. The league sought only to select the most desirable candidates on each ticket for the party nominations, and before the November election it will issue another report recommending the men it considers best equipped for the offices.

The investigations were made by the Executive Committee of the league, comprised of Luther Ely Smith, Charles J. Fox, Frank P. Crunden, Flint Garrison, Dr. M. A. Biles, Joseph P. Hartnett, Benjamin A. Wood and A. E. Gessler.

The Municipal Voters' League was organized several years ago to investigate the records of all candidates for local offices, and recommend the men it considered best qualified for the office. The league has several hundred members in St. Louis, representing all political parties. It is patterned after the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, which exercises a powerful influence in municipal elections. It is the only organization in St. Louis created solely for the purpose of investigating candidates and making recommendations, based wholly on the ground of fitness for the office.

Others Use Similar Methods.
Since the organization of the league many other organizations have adopted the practice of recommending candidates for municipal offices, and in some instances State offices. But other organizations are influenced in their recommendations by the attitude of candidates toward the particular objects they are seeking to accomplish, and some of them pay little or no attention to the qualifications of the candidates for the offices they are seeking.

The Independent Voters' League bases its recommendations entirely upon the religious convictions of candidates, and the German-American Alliance considers whether the candidates are against prohibition and stand for what the alliance calls "personal liberty," which the president of the alliance defines as the right of a citizen to take a glass of beer.

The candidates whom the Municipal Voters League especially urges voters to defeat next Tuesday, on the ground that they are not qualified for the offices they are seeking, or that their records in office have been such as to merit retirement to private life are:

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, Democrat, candidate for re-nomination as Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.

DR. L. M. OTTOFFY, Democrat, candidate for Coroner.
FRANK B. WARNER, Republican, candidate for State Senator, Twenty-ninth District.
VITAL W. GARESCHE, Republican, candidate for Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

TAYLOR R. YOUNG, Republican, candidate for Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court.
JAMES E. WITHROW, Republican, candidate for re-nomination for Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

WILLIAM ZACHRITZ, Republican, candidate for Judge of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

SIMON LEARS, better known as SAM LEARS, Republican, candidate for Representative in the Legislature from the Sixth District.

CHAUNCEY J. KRUEGER, Republican, candidate for Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.

HANS WULFF, Republican, candidate for Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction.
GRANVILLE HOGAN, Republican, candidate for Circuit Attorney.

SEEBERT G. JONES, Republican, candidate for Circuit Attorney.

In each instance where the league recommends the defeat of candidates the reasons are specifically stated. With respect to Judge Ben F. Clark of the Court of Criminal Correction, the league states in 1915 there were 240 women convicted in the city courts who appealed to the Court of Criminal Correction, Judge Clark's division, and that of this number only 15 were punished. Thirty-five cases were dismissed without trial, 124 discharged after trial, and 65 had their fines stayed. The league also states that Judge Clark has been a frequenter of saloons during his term of office.

It cites the fact that Judge Clark dismissed the case against August H. Kuha, member of the Board of Education, charged with making a secret profit of \$11,500 in the sale of a school site to the Board of Education. It further says that in a civil proceeding Judge Shields ordered Kuha to refund to the Board of Education the \$11,500 of profits, and ousted Kuha as a member of the School Board, and that after Kuha had been discharged by Judge Clark the two were present in Joe Mount's saloon at 1213 Market street a short time afterwards.

One of the reasons cited for urging the defeat of Dr. Ottoffy for the Demo-

List of Candidates Indorsed by Municipal Voters' League

THE Municipal Voters' League, an organization created for the sole purpose of investigating the records of candidates for local offices and recommending for election those it considers best qualified for the offices they are seeking, made public today its list of candidates recommended for nomination at the State primary election next Tuesday. The recommendations are:

STATE SENATOR DEMOCRAT REPUBLICAN
29th District.....No candidate..... Theodore C. Eggers.
31st District.....No contest..... No contest.
33d District.....No contest..... Frank C. Bittner.

Circuit Judges—
Vote for seven
Manton Davis..... Herbert Arnstein.
Walter N. Davis..... Franklin Ferriss.
Abraham Lowenhaupt..... Everett Paul Griffin.
Joseph McIntyre..... Alroy S. Phillips.
Franklin Miller..... Leo S. Rasseleur.
Hickman P. Rodgers..... Wilson Taylor.
Emerson E. Schnepf..... Truman Post Young.

Representative.

1st Dist. (Vote for 3). No contest..... Philip W. Chaney
Christ Schmitt
Thomas J. Schueddig
Frank W. Turner
William F. Depelhaner
August M. Brinkman
Samuel A. Bender
Louis A. Lange
Julius A. Razovsky
Carl M. Dubinsky
Charles J. Eisenring
Henry Koch

2d Dist. (Vote for 3). No contest.....

4th Dist. (Vote for 3). No contest.....

8th Dist. (Vote for 3). No contest.....

5th Dist. (Vote for 2). A. L. Levi..... William J. McPherson
Edward P. O'Neill..... Joseph Reilly

6th Dist. (Vote for 2). No contest..... J. E. Lawton
William J. Blesse

Judge of the St. Louis

Court of Crim. Cor. Joseph Hanna..... William D. Moore
Circuit Attorney..... No contest..... Robert C. Grier
Sheriff..... H. C. Menne..... George P. Weinbrenner
Public Administrator..... James P. Newell..... Wilbur B. Jones
Coroner..... Dan F. Hochdoerfer..... No recommendation.
Pres. Bd. Aldermen..... No contest..... E. E. Rudolph

cratic nomination for Coroner is that

complaint was made against him for

circulating obscene picture cards during

his present campaign. These cards con-

tained a picture of President Wilson.

The prosecuting attorney required Dr.

ottery to produce the plates from which

the cards were printed to be destroyed,

and to destroy all cards in his possession.

The league says the record of Frank

B. Warner as a member of the State

Senate, and his personal record, are

such as to warrant his defeat.

Garesche's Record Is Cited.

In the case of Vital W. Garesche, Re-

publican candidate for Circuit Judge,

the league cites the record in the Gile

clear case, in which it appears that the

Mercantile Trust Co. paid to Garesche

and another lawyer certain funds of

the clear company while the company

was going through the process of bank-

ruptcy. The trustee for the company

received a part of this money by suit.

It also states that Garesche's conduct

of the office of City Attorney, which

he held four years does not warrant

his elevation to Circuit Judge. It also

says he is thoroughly unqualified by

temperament and upon his record for

Circuit Judge.

The reports asserts Judge James E.

Withrow has had 23 years' experience

on the circuit bench, and that his re-

cord does not warrant his re-election.

William Zachritz, also candidate for

Circuit Judge, was Circuit Attorney from

1893 to 1896, and Circuit Judge from 1897

to 1903. "His record as Circuit Attorney

and as Judge does not merit his nomi-

nation," the report states.

As to Taylor R. Young the league calls

attention to his conduct in what is

known as the Rembrandt studio case

several years ago. Young was attorney

for the studio, which had leased property

at the southeast corner of Grand and

Washington avenues. The proprietor of

the studio allowed a mechanic lien for

\$65 to stand against the place, and the

property was ordered sold by a Justice

of the Peace. Young, the report states,

bought the property for \$206, when it

was actually worth \$50,000. The real

owners of the property, three women in

New York, knew nothing of the sale

or their property until long afterward.

NEW EFFICIENCY BOARD MEMBER TO GET \$3000 A YEAR

Mayor Will Appoint Charles
Hertenstein Before Aldermen
Can Reduce Salary.

By the appointment of Charles Hertenstein as a member of the Efficiency Board to succeed Chairman Thomas H. Rogers, and the reappointment of Harry G. Clymer before the re-convening of the Board of Aldermen on Sept. 15, Mayor Kiel will have prevented the reduction of their salaries from \$3000 to \$1000 a year, even if a pending bill having that for its purpose should be passed.

Hertenstein and Clymer will have been appointed and commissioned for definite terms and no ordinance adopted later could decrease their pay during the tenure given them in the Mayor's appointment. The Mayor announced yesterday that he would appoint Hertenstein when Rogers' term expires on Sept. 5.

The bill now in the Board of Aldermen provides for salaries of \$1000 each for the two "inactive" members, and \$3000 for the "active" member. Those who give only a part of their time to their official duties were designated "inactive" members. This bill was introduced by Alderman Udell several months ago and after

being in committee, was submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment two weeks ago. Mayor Kiel, as a member of the latter body, approved the measure and announced that he would sign it if passed by the Aldermen.

On its return to the Board of Aldermen the measure was favorably reported by the legislation committee and was ready for engrossment and passage. At the instance of Alderman Renick the bill was referred back to committee at Friday's session. It can have no action until the resumption of the Board's meetings, Sept. 15. Meantime, if Hertenstein and Clymer receive their appointments, they will draw salaries of \$3000 a year. Patrick F. Cook, the third member, has still a year to serve. Hertenstein is president of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

SERVIANS STILL WANT TO FIGHT

PARIS, July 29.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, asked for his sentiments as to the future on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war, has telegraphed the following message to the Matin:

"We want to fight—that is the sentiment which inspires me and all my soldiers. To win back freedom for all our brothers, that is my view of the future."

LYE POISONING KILLS CHILD

Viola Felden, 21 months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Felden, 238 St. George street, died yesterday at the city hospital of lye poisoning.

The child was playing on the floor in her home Friday morning and found a can of lye under the sink in the kitchen. She swallowed a portion of the contents.

WALSH WRITES ROCKEFELLER ANOTHER CRITICAL LETTER

Denounces Mining Magnate's Plan of
Ignorance of Conditions in
Colorado Condemned by Court.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Frank P. Walsh, who, as chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations, investigated mining conditions in Colorado, has written another letter to John D. Rockefeller Jr. A former communication reviewed the recent decision of the Colorado Supreme Court. Rockefeller replied by wire that he had not seen the decision and added: "Pending the receipt of this information, I can only say that any offenses, no matter by whom committed, which could have been justly characterized in such language as you have quoted, would be quite as abhorrent to me as to you," and predicted that no such conditions could exist at present."

Walsh says in part:
"Your expressions of horror and denunciation at what the Supreme Court of Colorado has condemned, * * * does not alter the fact that what the Supreme Judges of Colorado have so vigorously condemned are the acts of the organization which you dominate and direct. * * *

"Your avowal of ignorance of the fraudulent and criminal results of your mastery in Colorado does not lend hope that you and your present organization will bring about better conditions in Colorado."

"On the contrary, the total ignorance and misunderstanding which you plead, taken in connection with the abhorrent facts which the highest court in Colorado has now condemned in public to the world, are convincing proof that you should abdicate that 'imperial control' as the court has characterized it, and give the workers who produce your wealth their rightful opportunities of citizenship and of self expression."

BOY INJURED IN DIVING INTO MERAMEC MUCH IMPROVED

X-Ray Indicates Slight Fracture of
Displacement in Neck of
Bernard Vogelsang.

Bernard Vogelsang, 15 years old, son of J. B. Vogelsang of Kirkwood, who was injured when diving in the Meramec River a week ago yesterday, and whose neck was thought to have been broken, was much improved last night at St. John's Hospital.

X-ray pictures of the injury taken Friday do not show the neck to be broken, but do indicate slight fracture

or displacement of the bone. The boy's temperature was normal last night, and the physicians were hopeful of his recovery.

Vogelsang was swimming with friends, and dived against a submerged log. He was a good swimmer and managed to remain afloat until rescued.

Burglars Steal Statue and Broom.

Burglars searched the apartments of John Hogan, 325 Ninth place, Friday night, and gathered up a queer assortment of loot. Ignoring jewelry, they helped themselves to a bronze statue of a woman, valued at \$25, a bottle of beer and two dimes.



THE CRIME OF THE AGE

Is the selling of Spectacles and Eyeglasses by incompetent opticians who call themselves doctors and others. None of these men are physicians. Ask them for their license to practice medicine in Missouri.

NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT

I AM a physician, oculist and optician and have practiced for many years in St. Louis. I have been successful in attending by more than 50,000 unsolicited references. If your eyes are diseased I will cure them, and should glasses be needed, I will prescribe and make them correctly, and the total cost for treatment and glasses will not exceed the price of a pair of glasses that may do irreparable injury to your eyes. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. I am both the oculist and the optician.

\$1.50 BI-FOCAL LENSES

For far and near seeing—two pair of Glasses in one. The usual price is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair.

\$1.00 Gold Shell

Any Style Frames guaranteed 15 years wear. Repair \$2 and \$4 value.

G. MORITZ, M. D., The Oculist-Optician

809 N. BROADWAY (Just North of Washington Av.)

FREE

My Book on the eye, exposing the eye-clinic graft, the grafting oculist and the grafting optician, that makes interesting reading. Call or write for one.

Your Neighbor's Car

Suppose He Buys a Hudson Super-Six

One thing we can't forget in buying cars. That is pride of ownership. The car is a pleasure vehicle. And it spoils the fun to be hopelessly outrivaled in about the same-class car.

The Hudson Super-Six has proved itself supreme. With this patented motor—certified a stock motor—it has done what no other stock car ever did.

It has made faster speed. It has done better hill-climbing. It has shown quicker pick-up. It has gone 1819 miles in 24 hours, breaking the best former stock car record by 52 percent.

It has beaten race cars by the dozen—cars of a very costly type. It has shown much more power than this size motor ever before developed. It has proved matchless endurance.

Suppose your neighbor gets this car. And you, while paying as much or more, get something less efficient. How will you feel when the two cars meet?

What These Things Signify

You do not care for reckless speed. Such power is rarely needed. But the Super-Six has the capacity. You know it to be the master of the road. It will do what you want without taxing half its ability. And that means economy.

It will cover more ground than lesser cars, without going any faster. This because of its quick get-away when you slow down or stop.

Its greatest supremacy—that of endurance—means years of extra

service. How would you feel to have a like-class car excel yours in these respects?

Means 80% More Efficiency

The Super-Six motor—a Hudson invention—adds 80% to motor efficiency. That is, from a small, light motor it gets 76 horsepower. The same size of motor heretofore yielded us 42 h. p.

This result comes through ending vibration, the cause of motor friction. It gives such smoothness as you never knew before. And it means a long-lived motor.

It comes in a car, evolved under Howard E. Coffin, which has long stood for the acme in fine engineering. And it comes in the handsomest, best-equipped model that Hudson has ever designed.

If your neighbor gets it, and you don't, it may mean to you years of regret. In looks and performance, in prestige and endurance, he will have the advantage of you. Your Hudson dealer can prove these things beyond any possible question. And you should know them before you buy any high-grade car.

Any Super-Six owner—there are now more than 10,000—can tell you what it means to own one.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
DETROIT, MICH.

Some Hudson Records

All made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and exceeding all former stock cars in these tests:

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

7-Passenger Phaeton, \$1510 at St. Louis—Seven Other Styles of Open and Closed Bodies

Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co.

3301-19 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
Bomont 3100—Central 7430

Branches:

Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co.,
4 and 6 East Front St.,
Alton, Ill.

Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co.,
707 Missouri Avenue,
East St. Louis, Ill.

Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co.,
108 So. Ninth St.,
Columbia, Mo.



Begins Today Big Pre-Inventory Sale of Renewed Cadillac Cars

Every one mechanically overhauled and beautifully refinished, equipped with electric lights and self-starter.

These are the cars you saw at our exhibition last week—the price of every one has been reduced regardless of the fact they were better values than new cars at the former price.

Other makes of cars included in this special sale are Chandler, Haynes, Locomobile, Oldsmobile, Peerless, Pope Hartford, etc.

Any of the cars may be bought half cash and balance on time by responsible persons, if desired.

Be the first for choice selection.

Cadillac Automobile Company
of Saint Louis

3917 Olive Street

Open Daily from 8 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

25,000 FANS SEE BRAVES WIN TWO FROM CARDINALS

Huggins' Men Take Lead in Both Contests Only to Fall Back, Scores 4-3 and 8-5.

HORNSBY GETS FOUR HITS They All Come in the First Game—Meadows and Ames Not in Their Best Form.

The Braves kicked Ames for only seven hits in the opener, but the Cardinals were so mortified in with had hurling and errors that the ex-Brave was not as effective as the box score shows. Huggins' men took the lead in the first game, but the Cardinals won the second game by a score of 8-5.

Four Hits for Hornsby. The batting of Hornsby in the first game was sensational. He hit four times in the first game, one in the second game, and one in the third game.

Anyhow Hornsby Hit! The Cardinals' batting was poor in the first game, but they showed more life in the second game.

Table with 10 columns: Player, AB, R, H, PO, A, E, etc. Rows include Hornsby, Cobb, Smith, etc.

Table with 10 columns: Player, AB, R, H, PO, A, E, etc. Rows include Hornsby, Cobb, Smith, etc.

Mound City R. C. Oarsmen, Winners at Creve Coeur, Yesterday



JUNIOR BARGE CREW, left to right: F. Weber coxswain; H. Benstrup stroke; P. Wolfe, No. 5; F. Bovermuth, No. 4; C. Schroeder, No. 3; F. Kreutz, No. 2; W. Diekmann, bow.

DR. PAINE TAKES NORMANDIE TITLE FROM DR. AUSTIN

Winner Leads All the Way in 36-Hole Final Played Yesterday.

Dr. G. F. Paine became champion of the Normandie Golf Club yesterday by defeating Dr. Austin in the 36-hole final round match of the annual club championship tournament, by a score of 4 up and 3 to play.

George Church and Davis Win Doubles Title. Defeat Norris Williams and T. R. Pell in Five Set Match for Eastern Title.

Table with 10 columns: Player, AB, R, H, PO, A, E, etc. Rows include Church, Davis, etc.

TODAY'S IF TABLE

Table with 10 columns: Club, W, L, Pct. Win, Loss, etc. Rows include Cardinals, Cubs, etc.

Table with 10 columns: Club, W, L, Pct. Win, Loss, etc. Rows include Cardinals, Cubs, etc.

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Table with 10 columns: Club, W, L, Pct. Win, Loss, etc. Rows include Cardinals, Cubs, etc.

Century Boat Club Wins Junior S. W. A. R. A. Title

Three Firsts and One Third Is Record of South Siders in First Half of Annual Regatta—Races at Creve Coeur Are Run Off With Pleasing Speed.

CENTURY BOAT CLUB'S oarsmen carried off highest honors in the junior half of the Southwestern Amateur Rowing Association's regatta, held at Creve Coeur Lake yesterday afternoon.

Seven Starters in Barge. There were seven starters in the barge race, the first event on the program, and all were local clubs. The barge is peculiar to St. Louis and cannot be found in any of the other cities where rowing has been well established.

Anderson Wins Singles. Alfred Anderson of the Lincoln Park Club staged one of the prettiest races of the day when he won the quarter-mile dash for singles. Just before he was about to start in a barge race, word came that his boat had arrived at the lake.

Park and Koob to Oppose Yanks Today; Browns Gain on Griffmen. A NOTHER double-header with the pace-making Yankees today, starting at 2 p. m. The Browns have now disposed of the two most dangerous pitchers on Donovan's team and Jones will put it up to Ernie Koob and Jim Park to continue the local offensive.

LAUBIS FINISHES SECOND IN RIVER SWIM AT CHICAGO

Wallen, of the Hamilton Club, Defeated St. Louis Star Over One Minute.

LARRY SPARKS IS THIRD

Only Other Missouri A. A. Man Entered Was Left a Minute Behind Laubis.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Herman Laubis and Larry Sparks, two St. Louis boys, carrying the Missouri Athletic Association colors, finished second and third respectively, in the eighth annual Chicago River marathon race, today.

The course was from the Columbia Yacht Club dock, at the foot of Randolph street, to the Wells street bridge. Laubis' time was 50 m. 15 s. and Sparks' 50 m. 16 s.

McDermott Battles With Laubis. Wallen took the lead from the very start. Mike McDermott, the Illinois Athletic Club star, was the first to challenge Wallen. For the first quarter mile Mike was right by the side of Wallen.

Order of Finish. They finished as follows: W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, Chicago. Herman Laubis, Missouri Athletic Association. Larry Sparks, Missouri Athletic Association.

Ohio Team Leads Riflers. WASHINGTON, July 29.—Scores of the eighth annual shooting in the small-bore rifle competition, sponsored today by the National Rifle Association, brought the aggregate results as follows: Kings Mills, O., 744; Auburn, N. Y., 743; Buxton, N. Y., 742; etc.

Byford Retains Title. CHICAGO, July 29.—Hatch Byford retained his title as champion of the championship title here today by defeating Ed. Egan, 10-9, in the final round of the 100-yard dash.

DAVE DAVENPORT'S ARM AND BAT WIN FROM YANKS

Browns' Giant Right-Hander Outpitches Rivals in Both Games of Double Bill, While His Hit Clinches Second Victory.

By W. J. O'Connor.

DAVE DAVENPORT, the lean leviathan from Texas, yesterday gained fame that may live longer than himself. He pitched both ends of a double-header against the Yankees, who are setting the pace in the violent pennant scramble of the American League, and won 'em both, batting home the winning runs in the second game.

Davenport developed a pace that killed off Ray Caldwell, 4-1, in the first portion of the matinee, and came back with a keenly defined 3-2 triumph over Russell, a competent young right-handed splitter, in the final. He held the common enemy to 13 hits in 19 innings.

Eight Victories in Seven Days. But the Browns are continuing the offensive for its ineptness in Cleveland a week ago today, and have won eight battles in seven days, with one open date. They started 1-0 when they last hooked up in New York.

Why Jones Worked Davenport. It is pertinent, therefore, and paramount to other important details, that when Dave Davenport came to pitch both games. We asked Fielder Jones for an explanation immediately after he left the field.

It was a tedious, tenuous fight, and the tension at times told on the players and partisans alike. However, it was Fielder Jones' willingness to head the pleas of the people in the grandstand that made the difference.

First Game Details. The outlook was very bright for the Browns in the first game until the sixth inning of the first game, when the Yankees scored a hit and scored in the seventh inning. The Yankees scored a hit and scored in the seventh inning.

Table with 10 columns: Player, AB, R, H, PO, A, E, etc. Rows include Davenport, etc.

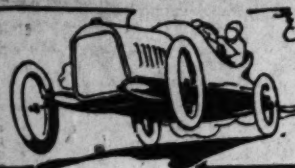
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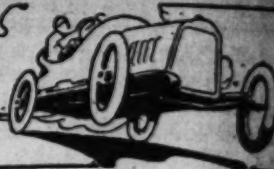
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AUTOMOBILE NEWS



TO PLAN MILITARY ROAD PARALLEL TO MEXICAN LINE

Strategic Highway There and Across Northern Boundary Can Now Be Built Under New Road Law.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Strategic highways can now be constructed pursuant to the provisions of the \$5,000,000 Federal aid road bill which has just been signed by President Wilson. The first of these highways necessary for military purposes would naturally be the road which parallels the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and traverses the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

The cost of construction of these jointly-built highways is to be borne, 50 per cent by the Federal Government and 50 per cent by the States; the Federal monies being divided proportionate to area, population and post road mileage. The largest amount allotted to any State is to Texas, by reason of its large area. The other three mentioned States also have a very large allowance.

"Therefore it would be possible to secure out of the appropriations for this year and 1917 over a million and a half of Federal monies, which, together with the contributions of the States, would make over three million dollars available for construction of the Mexican frontier highway," comments Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board.

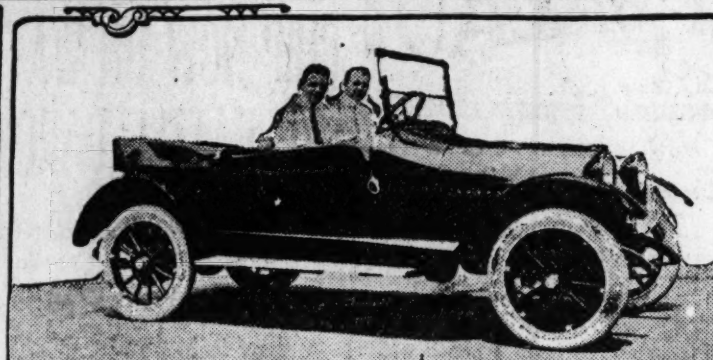
"While it is not possible to give an exact estimate of the cost of construction per mile, yet it is altogether likely that the first two appropriations by the national Government would be sufficient to entirely complete this highway, which would be useful not only from military and commercial standpoints, but would attract road travelers from all over the country, particularly those driving to or from points in Southern California.

"It is interesting to note that the next most important highways from a military viewpoint are those along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. Long stretches of these roads have already been improved and, from the monies available from the first and second appropriations, the connecting gaps can be completed so that within a period of two or three years complete road arteries along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mexican frontier can be constructed.

"There will remain then only the highway along the northern boundary of the United States to make a circle of highways around the margin of the entire country. This marginal highway can be supplemented by three highways east and west and eight or nine highways north and south within the limit of the amount stated in the Federal aid good roads bill and what the States will contribute. This system of Federal roads, in connection with what the various States are doing, within a period of six or seven years will make for a most comprehensive internal development of the country, and the highways will serve military, commercial and general travel purposes."

MANY TOURISTS HERE

At the office of the Weber Implement and Auto Co. it is stated that two to three Hupmobile touring parties stop there every day for adjustments or route information. They come from nearly every state. C. D. Robinson of that company and Mrs. Robinson will start for a three weeks' tour in a Hupp, Aug. 2. George Weber, president of the company, will shortly leave for a tour to the far West in his big cream white Mitchell six touring car.



VELIE 4-PASS "COMPANIONABLE" ROADSTER

DEALERS' ASSOCIATION SELECTS SECRETARY

F. W. A. Vesper, president, announces that at a meeting of the nine directors of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, Thursday afternoon, Robert E. Lee was again elected secretary of the association. In this capacity Lee will also manage the annual automobile shows and the "open week" which is to be an annual feature hereafter.

Lee was secretary of the organization from its reorganization in 1907, when O. L. Halsey was president, to October, 1914, when he resigned. He managed the 1914 show and five shows prior thereto. According to Mr. Vesper, it was because of Lee's wide experience in the work that the directors decided to re-elect him. His term begins Aug. 1. The office of the association will be removed from that of the Automobile Club to 303 Frisco Building. Lee is automobile editor of the Post-Dispatch and editor of the Auto Review and for nearly thirty years has been connected with local newspapers.

DEALER'S LONG DRIVE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Palge dealers from all parts of the United States have for several weeks been flocking to the factory, and President H. M. Jewett and Sales Manager Henry Krohn are very busy men.

This is the time of year when many of the dealers are renewing their contracts, but many other reasons are sending the Palge men to headquarters. The new series, Fairfield "Six-46," has made a great hit with them; and, believing they are about to enjoy their biggest year and their heaviest demand, they are anxious to secure as large an allotment of cars and as early a delivery as possible.

Among the visitors who arrived at the factory the other day was J. T. Wheatley, secretary and treasurer of the Palge Motor Car Co., Inc., of Oklahoma City. He dashed up to the plant in a Fairfield "Six-46," in which he had made the run from Oklahoma. One of the interesting features of this trip was the fact that the car used had just been sold by Mr. Wheatley to Mr. D. B. Crane of Oklahoma City, but coming to Detroit, and dealer and owner proceeded to demonstrate its capacities by driving it up to Michigan.

"Mr. Wheatley put my Fairfield to the severest test possible," said the new owner, reporting his adventures to President Jewett. "The car made 300 miles a day and ate up the road in great style. I believe there is nothing that tests a car's stamina, its durability, its all-round quality more effectively than a long, hard road tour such as we have just gone through. There were times when great power was demanded and the Palge was always equal to the demand."

HUPMOBILE CONVENTION

A convention of dealers in the Hupmobile line will meet in St. Louis Wednesday as the guests of the Weber Implement and Automobile Co. Lee Anderson, advertising manager of the Hupp Motor Corporation, will attend. About 100 dealers are expected. After an all-day business session the visitors will be entertained at a dinner at Cafferata's, at which Anderson will be the principal speaker.

MEN EAGER TO DRIVE MEXICAN ARMY TRUCKS

Soldiers of fortune are finding their opportunity at the plant of the Packard Motor Car Co., in Detroit. With recruiting of motor truck drivers and mechanics asked for by the United States War Department going on, and those men already accepted only awaiting the word that will start them south, the spirit of adventure is in the air.

Men of every station are rushing to answer the call for workers in the United States army motor transport division along the Mexican border. Expert motor machinists, with shop clothes still redolent of lubricating oils and cutting compounds, rub shoulders with men who drive up in their own automobiles to sign the Government contract. There are former soldiers, veterans of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns and the Boer war, staid shomen who never realized they had the wanderlust until the call sounded and any number of comparative youngsters, all eager to do their bit at the border.

Since Friday, June 30, 106 men have been sent south with Packard trucks from Detroit. Those who did not get away with the first contingents refuse to get far enough away from Packard to plant to run any chance of missing the word that will start them traveling and many, using their suit cases for pillows, rest in the shade while waiting.

The work of supplying the 306 Packard trucks asked for in the War Department's latest order is being rushed at top speed. Army transport bodies, which are made in eastern Pennsylvania, are being hurried to Detroit by express.

COLT FOR MOTOR HIGHWAY

The suggestions which many influential newspapers have been making editorially for a unification of the plans for better highways have been accorded the strongest endorsement by the automobile associations, automobile manufacturers and those connected with the industry. The suggestion that country highways be laid in cement rather than asphalt, macadam or in special broken stone paving is also meeting with approval.

Col. Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Co., said recently to a representative of these newspapers: "In your editorials and news you are doing a helpful and constructive thing in bringing to the attention of the officials the states and cities the necessity for improved highways. When our country roads and city thoroughfares are properly paved it means increased traffic and easier methods of communication. This will have its beneficial effect on the rest of living, as it will permit the farmers to bring their produce into the market places on a quicker schedule and at a lower cost for motor car operation."

"Good roads will greatly increase the percentage of touring, and this will mean a more even distribution of the money spent by the affluent who are now forced to limit their excursions into the country to the few highways that are in passable condition."

"Underlying all other considerations is the one of national preparedness. The great drive that have been made in Europe by all of the armies were possible only because the highways were in perfect condition. This country would be in sad straits if merchandise and supplies for a field army had to be hauled over our dirt roads in the spring or fall when mud is hub deep. As one interested in the vehicle industry in America, I am warmly appreciative of the work you are doing for the betterment of road conditions."

WILL HANDLE THE STUTZ

The Supreme Motor Co. has moved into a new building at 3019 Locust street, where the 1917 series of Stutz cars will be shown after Aug. 1. The line includes the 6-passenger Bull Dog, a rakish roadster, and the Bear Cat, which carries a duplicate of the Stutz racing motor.

Don Livingstone, formerly with the White Co., is manager of the new company. He will shortly exhibit the Stutz No. 5, which holds the world's record for 250, 300 and 350 miles; also the many trophies won by the Stutz teams.

The company has also secured the agency for the Simplex-Crane, a \$5000 chassis, for which special "tailored" bodies to suit purchasers are furnished. The Simplex demonstrator body built by Holbrook will arrive Sept. 1.

TO "LET GEORGE DO IT"

As a result of the activity of the Premier Motor Corporation, the new Indianapolis motor car organization which is fast perfecting plans for the production of 10,000 Premiers a year, there has been a noticeable influx, recently, of skilled mechanics into Indianapolis. Among the most noteworthy of the men who have come to the Indiana capital to take part in the mechanical development of the new car is George J. Miller, known throughout the motor car industry as the man who took the old Thomas around the world in 1908.

Although he encountered many difficulties and at times had to ship his car by boat, the trip was completed and it still constitutes the most daring undertaking in the annals of touring. An interesting companion story is the way in which a well-known piece of American slang originated. After his trip around the world, whenever anything difficult was encountered around the old Thomas factory, the other workmen fell into the habit of saying, "Let George do it."

For two months George has had personal supervision of the preliminary test models which the Premier factory has been building. The old Globe girder claims that the New Premier motor is the most nearly foolproof motor that has ever been designed and is asking the Premier factory to let him take the first car of the New Premier regular production from New York to San Francisco on record-breaking time.

RELATIVE MERIT OF SIXES OR TWELVES

"Both the six-cylinder and 12-cylinder cars of today are successful and there is no occasion for a dealer selling one kind to try and depreciate the other type," said North Moore, of the Trenton Motor Car Company, St. Louis, distributor of National cars.

"The fact that one manufacturer has made a success of 12-cylinder cars is no reason another can not make a success of six-cylinder cars. If a layman prefers a 12-cylinder machine, he can get his money's worth in such a car, but there is no reason why the builder of a six should try to poison his mind against 12-cylinder cars as a class.

"Any sincere manufacturer of automobiles is entitled to his opportunity to tell of his product and to prove that his claims are right. But no one should try to tear down good constructive work built up by another.

"National builds both twelves and sixes. We say that the number of cylinders under the hood does not determine the worth of a car. It is possible to have a perfect engine and still have a very imperfect automobile as a whole. One part, or one feature of one part, is good only when it helps to compose a harmoniously operating unit mechanism.

"We believe that a good 12 is a good car and a good six is a good car, and that all there is to it. The noise and row being raised over the question is

foolish. People who own automobiles don't buy cylinders, gears, axles, or any other separate mechanical things just to have such pieces of machinery for themselves. They want whole cars, complete units of construction. Therefore, live and let live; let the people judge automobiles by the only true test by performance. If the right machine is in the correct place and the car is built right, you will get the right results from it."

\$537 F. O. B. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Ford Tractor

8 H. P. on the draw bar. 16 H. P. on the belt. Live county agents wanted for Missouri and Illinois. ACT QUICK.

See it at tractor demonstration, St. Louis, Mo., July 31 to August 4.

The Tractor Sales Co.

1710 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
3 Blocks From Union Station.

Great!

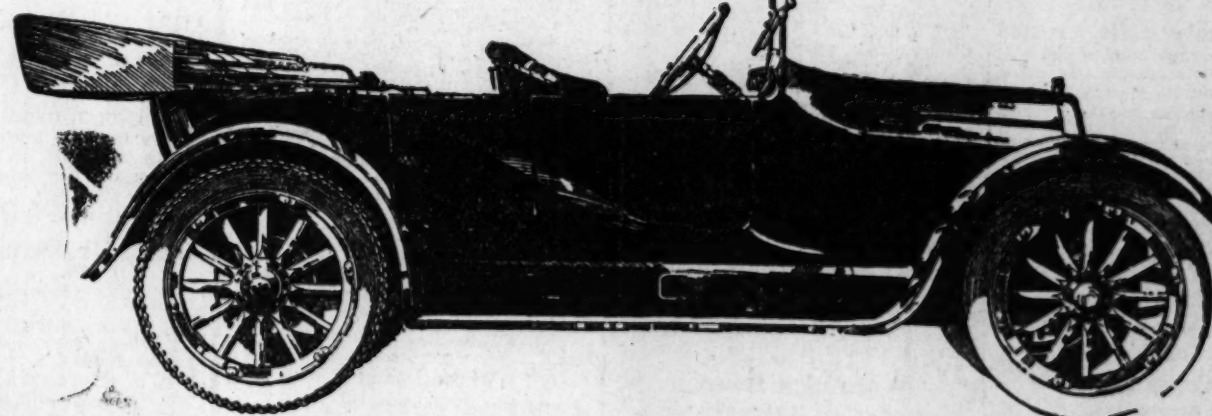
No other low priced car has such

- great power
- great comfort
- great efficiency
- great economy
- great beauty

No other popular priced car is so complete.

Yet the price—\$635—is within the reach of all. Order yours today.

Overland
New Series
Model 75 B



\$635
Roadster \$620
S.O.B. TOLEDO

4 cylinder en bloc motor 3 3/4" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires; non-skids on rear
Cantilever rear springs

Streamline body
Electric lights
Electric starter
Magnetic Speedometer
Complete equipment

31 1/2
Horsepower

OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE CO., Distributors

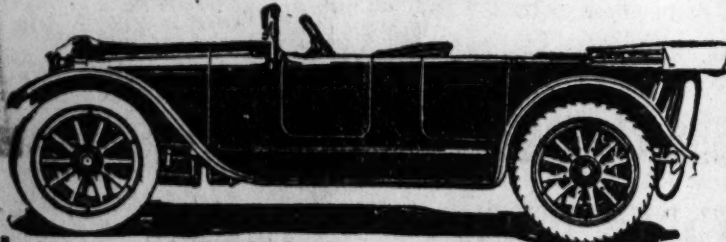
2309 Locust Street

Both Phones

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN PLACES THE
ELCAR
WITHIN REACH OF EVERYONE!



\$1000 to \$1250
VALUE FOR **\$795**

A GRACEFUL, roomy, light-weight, long wheel base car with all the modern improvements and equipments of the higher priced car.

THE ELCAR IS A REVELATION

Long Wheel base, 114 in.
Graceful yacht line body.
Unit power plant.
Vacuum gasoline system.
Delco ignition.

Electric generator, starter, etc.
One-man top.
Light in weight and economical in operation.

5-Pass Touring Car \$795

4-Pass. Clover-Leaf Roadster \$795

F. O. B. ELKHART, IND.

ELCAR MOTOR SALES CO.

3311 OLIVE STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.
Phone—Bomont 557; Central 1047
Distributors Eastern Half Missouri and Southern Illinois. Energetic Dealers Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

Inter-State Endurance

The season's "Best Seller" is not necessarily the most enduring literature.

There are "automobiles" like "best sellers."

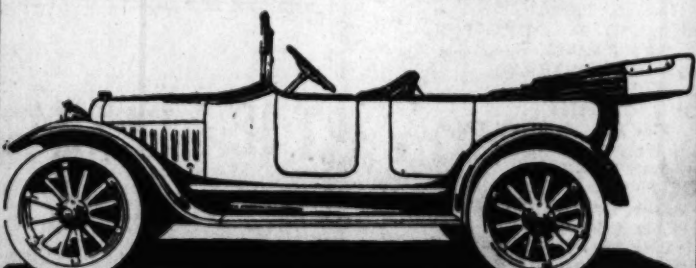
Careful thought and personal tastes will control your purchase of either.

If you want an "enduring" car, you will learn more about the Inter-State.

THE PRICE IS \$850
TOURING CAR OR ROADSTER

DISTRIBUTERS

Solicited For Southern Ill. and Eastern Mo. Phone, Bomont 335
3030 Locust St. St. Louis



ST. LOUISAN BUILDS AND EXHIBITS TRACTOR

The Mastodon tractor is the only St. Louis-made machine that will be shown at the national tractor demonstration to be held at Kinloch Park during the coming week.

The special feature of this machine is the tractor wheel. This wheel is patterned after a Mastodon hoof and it is claimed that the traction obtained is far greater than any other wheel so far designed, and it is remarkably successful in not clogging with dirt, as the majority do. Soft soil, mud, sand or boulders have no terrors for this powerful machine.

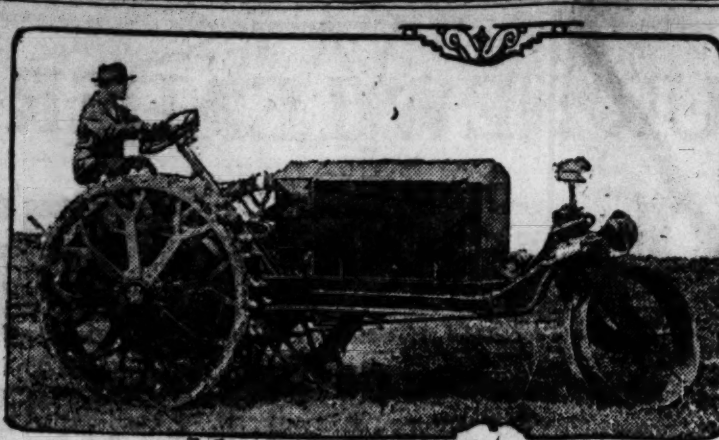
The machine is compactly built and every moving part is inclosed and runs in oil, insuring long life. It is a graceful looking car, a feature sadly lacking in most tractor designs. The ease with which this machine can be handled is unusual.

The Mastodon tractor is designed by W. E. Hosch of 311 Olive street, and is to be manufactured here. The company expects to be able to furnish machines this fall. This tractor is the result of six years of development, in which time Hosch has produced a number of successful machines. In the Mastodon he believes he has attained the ultimate design for the successful general duty tractor.

SUPER-SIX WINS RACE ON TEXAS SPEEDWAY

Before a big crowd a Hudson Super-Six touring car, fitted with a racing body, won the 75-mile event on the Ochiltree (Tex.) speedway. This is rated one of the fastest dirt tracks in the country. The Super-Six was driven by Hindsley of Shattuck, Ok., who captured a purse of \$250.

This was the first victory of Ensminger Bros. of Shattuck, Ok., with the Super-Six touring car they purchased from the Hudson distributors at Oklahoma City for the express purpose of racing it. The only change they made in the car was to remove the touring body and substitute a racing body and put on a higher gear ratio. A well-known six and four were beaten at Ochiltree.



MASTODON TRACTOR.

AUTO NEWS and GOSSIP

The St. Louis Top Co. has enlarged its quarters and has moved its office next door to 825 Olive street, doubling the first floor area. An automobile elevator has been installed.

The twelfth annual basket picnic of the St. Louis Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Builders' Club will be held Aug. 16 at Normandy Grove. An attractive program for the all-day affair has been arranged by the committee in charge.

Guy Vaughan, sales manager for the F. B. Stearns Co. was in St. Louis Friday visiting the St. Louis Stearns Auto Co. He has taken an order for 100 cars for St. Louis territory.

F. W. A. Vesper, president of the Vesper-Buick Auto Co., and Mrs. Vesper, will leave St. Louis Wednesday for Boston from where they will tour the New England states in a Buick car and will drive back via Detroit, from where the car will be shipped to St. Louis. The trip will consume about four weeks.

Henry Rottemann of the St. Louis

Jeffery Distributing Co. has returned from the factory, reporting great strides since the change in management there. The new Jeffery six will be shipped to him in a few days.

J. W. Leigh, local distributor for the Apperson car, went to the factory to secure deliveries of the Apperson eight. He will drive a "chummy roadster" home for delivery, promised for Sunday afternoon.

I. G. McNeice, president of the Cadillac Auto Co., drove out of St. Louis in his Cadillac victoria Thursday, en route for New York, New Jersey and the New England states. He will tour for six weeks.

A. T. Simpkins, foreman of the Franklin Auto and Supply Co., has been at the Franklin factory at Syracuse for several weeks absorbing service information under the chief engineer and learning the mysteries of the new Franklin series nine car.

P. K. Russell, former St. Louisan, now Pittsburg branch manager for the Packard Co., visited the local Packard office last week and incidentally his warm friend, Manager H. W. Spalding.

Sales of Jeffery cars last week by the Jeffery Distributing Co. were to Frank Dawson, Samuel Gibbings, T. C. Bunch, Mrs. G. L. Teichmann, S. Gallup, C. E. McGowan and H. S. Albrecht.

The Hudson Phillips Motor Car Co., now at Locust and Leonard avenue, will hold a formal "house warming" early in September.

F. M. Hayden from the White factory has been appointed assistant manager under Manager Capen of the St. Louis branch.

The agency for the Master Motorist has been placed with the Auto Devices Co., 3210 Locust street.

J. E. Fields, sales manager of the

NEW PACKARD RUNABOUT

Announcement will soon be made by the Packard Motor Car Co. of a four-passenger runabout to be brought out this fall. "I think this model," says Manager H. W. Spalding of the local Packard office, "will be very popular. It will have two divided front seats, and a passenger-way between to a roomy but close-coupled rear seat built to accommodate two passengers comfortably. The body will be low, the lines rakish, and it will be painted in an attractive way. We have already taken orders for several of them and expect to be sold out when the first model arrives, as we are only allotted 20 of them."

DROVE FROM DOWN SOUTH

A trip of 855 miles has just been concluded by J. Plesco and wife, who reached St. Louis on Wednesday from Birmingham, Ala., in a Buick Big Six model 18, touring car. The trip was started under adverse conditions because of the excessive rains that have been falling in Northern Alabama for several weeks, but finished through Kentucky and Illinois with good road conditions except that they were extremely dusty. Mr. Plesco, who is in the transfer business in Birmingham, states that he found much favorable road sentiment en route, and that road improvement was getting satisfactorily along in many localities. After spending several weeks visiting in St. Louis the party will drive back to Birmingham.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, visited the Weber Implement & Auto Co. last week.

R. W. Leach of Leach, Brouster & Co., is spending his vacation in Canada.

In a tour through Missouri last week a Mitchell car driven by J. H. Little of the local agency made a record of 18.25 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Edward Walkowitz, an experienced salesman, has joined the sales force of the Frye Motor Car Co., distributors of Paige and Saxon cars.

Sales of Regal cars last week by the Trenton Motor Car Co. were to George Mason, Ewworth, Mo.; M. Hardin, Coatsville, Mo.; George M. Friabee, Belleville, Mo.; and E. J. Meckfessel, Belleville, Ill.

Senator Frank T. Newton, former sales manager of the Jackson Automobile Co., has been made sales manager for the Lewis Spring and Axle Co., builders of the Hoeller Eight.

Emilen S. Hare has been made manager of the Packard Motor Car Co. of New York City, succeeding Edwin B. Jackson, who has gone with the Willys-Overland Co.

The Republic Motor Truck Co. of Missouri reports the sale of trucks last week as follows: One three-quarter-ton Republic to Fred Juengling, Columbia, Ill.; one one-ton to E. E. Baker, Harrisburg, Ill.; one one-ton to John Toenges, Afton Station, Mo.; one one-ton to J. W. Baldwin, Pattonville, Mo.; one two-ton with stake body to Beckman Bros., Oliveville, Mo.

TRACING ROUTE FOR CLUB'S ANNUAL RUN

Two twin six Packards and a Locomobile started Friday at 7 a. m. to inspect and log the route to Keokuk, Ia., for the Automobile Club of St. Louis. The club's annual reliability run this fall will be over this route. The inspection party consisted of Samuel Plant, Matthew F. Morse, Ferd P. Meyer, Lou Jones, C. E. Nicholson, Dr. W. H. Burritt, John R. Brunas, Paul J. Fischer, R. L. McCrea, A. C. McQuillan and George Feltzaker, photographer. Three days will be used for the regular tour.

OFFICIALS REMEMBERED

Upon the announcement that R. H. Collins, general sales manager of the Buick Motor Co., would retire on Aug. 1, and the announcement that C. W. Nash, president of the General Motors Co., and head of the Buick organization, would also leave for other connections, the managers of the various branch houses and heads of the distributors concluded to give each of them a suitable remembrance. Each service was placed in a specially constructed case and was expressed to Messrs. Collins and Nash during the past week. It is said that the outfit was one of the handsomest gifts that has ever been given, and was a beautiful example of jewelers' art.

WESTCOTT'S LONG TOUR

When Peter Blower of Lakeland, Fla., drove his mud-bespattered Westcott touring car into the yard of the Westcott Motor Car Co.'s factor a few days ago, he immediately was asked about his mileage and gasoline consumption. He found that the car, containing three passengers, had made the distance of more than 1000 miles from Lakeland to Richmond, Ind., over all sorts of roads, at an average of 17 1/2 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

This record he declared to be remarkable, in view of the fact that the roads through the Middle South were deep in mud, as a result of the excessive rains that continued almost throughout the trip. At many points, he said, the mud was so deep that the running boards scraped the surface of the road.

ACTOR OWNS DORT CAR

T. Rondas, a trick bicycle rider, who is playing at the Empress Theater Sunday night, and at the Hamilton Skydome for a few days, beginning Monday, is the proud possessor of a Dort car which he is very enthusiastic about.

After seeing the Dort advertising and the Dort feature film, Rondas called on the Newell Motor Car Co., local distributors, and said that he has done considerable touring in his car. He has driven his car 5000 miles on the original set of tires and says the tires are good for 5000 more miles.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news sent by the Associated Press.

The Dorris

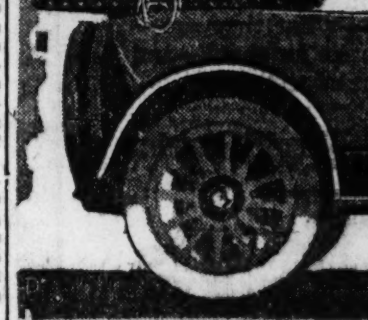
The body beauty of this new Dorris, has earned for it the adjective De Luxe. Lines alone do not account for this beauty, though the lines of the car have the graceful sweep of an artist's pencil.

Dorris body beauty shines in the finished elegance of every detail in the appointments in all those delicate touches that make a beautiful car because a harmonious car built to a high ideal.

Dorris Motor Car Co.

Located at Sarah

St. Louis



Motoring Is a Pleasure

If Your Auto Is Equipped With Sickles' Seat Covers

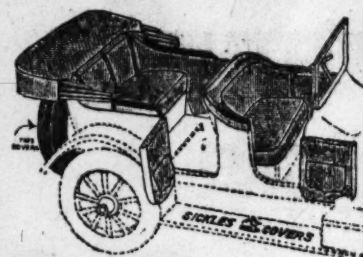
They prevent the constant soiling of your clothes because they can be detached quickly and either washed or cleaned with gasoline. OUR ACCESSORY LINE contains many new and useful articles.

J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1834

21st and Washington Avenue

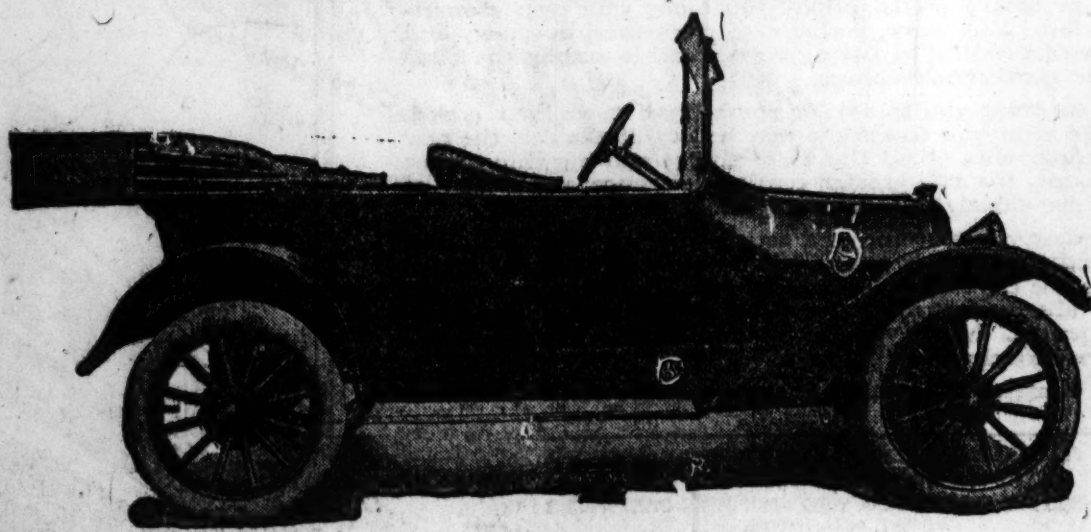
St. Louis, Mo.



CHEVROLET

(Say—Shev-ro-lay)

MADE IN ST. LOUIS



Chevrolet Cars are now on exhibition in our mammoth new City Salesrooms and Service Station at

Locust Street and Lindell Cut-Off

We are now prepared to show you all the new features and improvements for the 1917 season and offer to users of Chevrolet Cars the most efficient service.

BEGINNING August 1st, our new City Sales Department will be operated by ourselves as a direct company branch. It will have no connection with any outside firm or agency. We will be in close touch with our immense factory located right here in St. Louis, making it possible for us to offer to users of Chevrolet Cars a class of service that cannot be given with any other motor car sold in St. Louis.

OUR large service and factory organization, located right here at your door, enables you to secure, at a moment's notice, anything from a spark plug to a complete chassis for a Chevrolet Car.

Come in and let us demonstrate to you that the Chevrolet will do everything that a \$3000 car will do—and at less than half the operating expense.

The Price Is \$550 and Freight. Touring Car or Roadster

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO. of St. Louis, Inc.

City Sales Department, Locust St. and Lindell Cut-Off. James D. Cathey, Manager.

—regarding the Studebaker SIX

Wrote a lawyer to a friend

My dear Mrs. —:—

Armour, S. D. May 29th, 1916.

the Studebaker Six. I am just in receipt of your inquiry regarding the matter. We are more than pleased with this car. I gave looking over several different models and makes, not being satisfied with just what I found here I went to Sioux City and examined the different cars there; my preference for the Studebaker "6" remained unshaken; but I thought it would be no time to investigate after buying; so we went on to Chicago and made further investigation there, returning home perfectly satisfied that the Studebaker "6" was what we wanted.

ground that it was too large a car for just two of us. This, according to my way of looking at it was no objection, the two extra seats are in the floor of the car, out of sight and out of the way, but very convenient when it is desired to take more than five passengers. The car in reality is not a heavy car, I think it is well proportioned and well built and the fact that it has one of the best companies in the country behind it was one of the strong points in its favor with me. The lines of the car attracted my attention the first time I saw it and I find that wherever I go people seem to admire it. We have driven it now nearly 1000 miles without a moment's trouble or inconvenience or any nature. I go people seem to purchase a car to day it would be a Studebaker "6". I was going to purchase a car to ride in. Now or



50 H.P.
7 Passenger
SIX
\$1085

F. O. B. Detroit
STUDEBAKER
South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich.
Walkerville, Ont.

—after COMPARISON: that's the way most Studebakers are bought!

THAT'S the way this owner bought this. (Name furnished on request.) That's the way YOU will buy yours. AFTER comparison!

Comparison is the BIG reason that Studebaker sales have more than doubled over last year's sales.

And this is why:

When you set this SERIES 17 Studebaker SIX side by side with any other

6-cylinder car on the market and make comparisons on the essentials of POWER, SIZE and basic QUALITY, you find that any other car that equals it, is priced from \$250 to \$400 HIGHER.

You SAVE from \$250 to \$400 by buying a Studebaker—and you don't have to sacrifice one iota of the activity, endurance, luxury and low cost of maintenance that you want in a car.

See the car and judge for yourself. You'll see why this letter was written.

Weber Motor Car Co., 2217 Locust St.

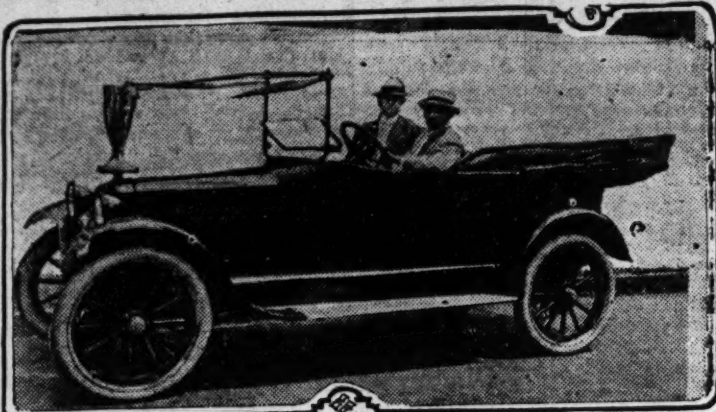
Igou Motor, Car Co., 4333 Warner. Wilson Motor Car Co., Grand and Lafayette. W. F. Rothe, East St. Louis, Ill.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Factory Wholesale Branch, 4300 Forest Park Bl.

ECONOMY CAR WITH TROPHY ON RADIATOR

A Saxon six-cylinder car on the radiator cap of which was a handsome two-foot high silver loving cup, was driven about the streets of St. Louis Saturday. This is the car that won the national championship of Saxons for economy in gasoline consumption. The contest was between 206 Saxon cars in all parts of the country and the St. Louis agents, the Frye Motor Car Co., won with a record of 34.68 miles to the gallon. The cars were all driven without stopping the motor for 300 miles in the contest. Martin J. C. Ghio drove the winning car. The next best record was made in Pennsylvania with a record of 31 miles to the gallon. The average record of all the cars was 23.9 miles per gallon.



THE SAXON ECONOMY CAR.

Announcing

The Complete Line of Jeffery Motor Trucks

This new and complete Jeffery Line enables us to solve every haulage problem.

Come in now! Let us show you these trucks—what they are—what they can do. We have a lot of claims to make for them—and we stand ready to demonstrate every claim by actual test.

THE JEFFERY RAPID-SERVICE WAGON, a fast-going, easy-riding, economical delivery wagon—remarkably quick on the get-away—electric starting and lighting—high-tension magneto ignition—35 x 4 1/2 inch tires. Chassis—including driver's seat, fove doors, hood and wind shield, equipment complete—\$900 f. o. b. Kenosha.

Jeffery Rapid-Service Wagon



THE JEFFERY ALL-PURPOSE TRUCK—By using this truck you get minimum gasoline cost, because the duplex governor—the "automatic chauffeur"—governs the supply of fuel necessary for any speed below fourteen miles. The driver has nothing to do but keep the accelerator way down—the duplex governor does the rest. If hills, mud or sand or snow are encountered the duplex governor is on the job with just enough fuel to give the required power. Internal gear drive. Odometer, duplex speed governor and over-sized pneumatic front tires.

Jeffery All-Purpose Truck



THE JEFFERY QUAD, no one today needs an introduction to the Jeffery Quad. Built first as a military truck for the United States army—"to go anywhere a four-mule team could go"—its amazing ability to solve unusual haulage problems quickly brought it to the attention of business men who were looking for better methods of transportation.

Jeffery Quad Power on All Four Wheels



The Quad easily negotiates mud, sand, snow and hills that are impossible to rear-drive trucks. 3500 have been built and put into service in two years. The new model is now ready. Two-ton capacity. Chassis price—\$2850.

Jeffery Distributing Co.
2638-50-52 LOCUST ST.

Live Dealers Wanted in Open Territory

Bomont 516 Central 5223



NEW CHEVROLET HOME FRONTS FIVE STREETS

The Chevrolet Motor Co. of St. Louis, Inc., announced yesterday that the new city salesrooms and service station, occupying the entire north triangle of the Lindell cut-off, will be opened on Tuesday, Aug. 1, as a direct factory branch.

James D. Cathey, manager of the new salesrooms and service station, stated that the object of establishing the factory branch was to give owners of Chevrolet cars the most satisfactory service in every way.

"We will make our service to our owners so complete that every Chevrolet owner will be a booster," Cathey declared. "We are taking the broad view that the sale of a car is only the starting point of what we will do for owners."

"We will maintain a fleet of service cars that will be on duty every hour of the day and night. Any Chevrolet owner in distress anywhere in St. Louis or St. Louis County may call upon us and a service car will go to him at once. We will be in a position to supply to owners at a moment's notice anything from a spark plug to a chassis for Chevrolet cars."

The new Chevrolet salesrooms are unique, in that they front on five streets, Olive street, Lindell avenue, Channing avenue, Leonard avenue and Locust street. They are located on the busiest automobile thoroughfare in St. Louis, an average of 20 automobiles a minute passing the doors during the heaviest traffic.

Russell E. Gardner is president of the Chevrolet Motor Co. of St. Louis, Inc. The factory is at Main and Rutger streets. The output of the factory now runs from 100 to 150 cars per day.

CHECKED CAR EFFICIENCY

One of the details of the Hupmobile nation-wide service plan is a card index system of all complaints made by Hupmobile owners in regard to the mechanical workings of their cars. A recent tabulation of the troubles of the 11,000 owners of the current model Hupmobile resulted in a rating of 99 per cent for efficiency.

The Hupmobile Motor Car Corporation keeps the most accurate and complete record of its owners of any company through its nation-wide service plan, which guarantees to every purchaser of a car a specified amount of service work. Each owner is given a numbered coupon book good for labor on the car and it is in the checking and tabulating of these coupons, as well as the extra cases which come up, that the officials in Detroit are enabled to ascertain just what troubles the owners generally may be having.

The recent canvass made by the service department of its records show the following remarkable records for Hupmobile efficiency: Motor, 99.9 per cent efficient; transmission, 97 per cent efficient; clutch, 98 per cent efficient; electrical system, 99.5 per cent efficient; rear axle, 99.7 per cent efficient, and frame, 100 per cent efficient.

The company has announced the continuation for another year of the coupon service system which provides for expert care, inspection and adjustment for a period of eight months.

POINTS BUYERS CONSIDER

"The matter of personal pride enters into automobile buying to a greater degree each year," says F. A. Babcock, sales manager of the Empire Automobile Co. "There is no getting away from the fact that appearance and first impression is a most controlling influence in the buyer's decision. Beauty, therefore, takes rank with reliability and comfort in making the choice. These are features that are naturally associated with high-grade cars and are essential to satisfaction in car ownership."

"To the fact that it has been our aim in the development of the present models, to give these points the utmost attention, is due the popularity of these models. Distinctive without any hint of freakishness, with large, roomy body and well-worked-out color schemes have made a strong impression. But the outward beauty has been nothing more or less than indicative of the reliability and sturdiness of the chassis. In other words, beauty has been combined with serviceability and at the same time economy in operation and upkeep."

The present Empire line offers a comprehensive series of models in a big, lightweight, six-cylinder touring car, with many distinctive features; an exceptionally high-powered four-cylinder touring car and a four-passenger roadster on the six-cylinder chassis, in which are incorporated several new ideas in body construction. The Empire is handled in St. Louis by the Johnson Automobile Co.

NEW EMERSON CAR

ATTRACTS ATTENTION

The Emerson car—the latest machine to make a debut in the four-cylinder, five-passenger class for 1917—is attracting much attention in the showrooms at Fifty-sixth street and Broadway, New York City. Designed by R. C. Hupp, noted automobile engineer, it embodies many features usually found only in higher priced machines, yet the price is only \$350.

The car has a streamline body, elliptical springs, one-man top, windshield, head and tail lights, beautiful upholstery, 110-inch wheel base and a staunch engine built to withstand the rigors of climbing country hills as well as the grind of daily boulevard use.

The Emerson Motors Co., Inc., of 47 West Thirty-fourth street, New York City, is making the car in their plant in Long Island City, New York. They have orders for future delivery of over 20,000 cars. The company was only recently formed, but has already taken a leading position in the automobile world.

NEW TRUCK LINE HERE

The Jeffery Distributing Co. has just received a full line of Jeffery trucks for demonstration. In the shipment are a three-quarter ton Rapid Service truck with panel body, a one and one-half ton all purpose chassis, and a two-ton Jeffery Quad, with four-wheel drive, now much used by the U. S. army for heavy work.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

OUR NEW LEADER— Michelin Tires and RED TUBES



Michelin Tubes do not harden or become brittle with age or use, but retain their velvety softness indefinitely



INTRODUCING The New Michelin Universal Tread

The Tread Bears flat on the ground. There are no projecting knobs or uneven surfaces, recognized causes of fabric separation in so many rubber non-skids.

We Carry a Complete Stock of the Celebrated Michelin Cases and Red Tubes

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Tate-Gillham Motor Car Co.

SERVICE STATION

2823 Locust Street

Bell, Bomont 1241
Kinloch, Central 7615

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

WE might attempt to enumerate and describe to you all the many features that have been combined in the New Series Fairfield "Six-46" to make it the last word in elegant and luxurious motoring.

But we should prefer to have you make your own examination. You know, perhaps, of the power, buoyancy and perfect control of the motor—supreme among the Sixes for gentlemen's driving.

But we want you to see for yourself what we have added. We want you to see the new beauty of the car, the new refinements of all the little things and big things that count, the still greater comfort, elegance and luxury of a car already acknowledged leader of the "Sixes."

We want you to come and satisfy yourself that our claim and the public's award "the most completely equipped motor car that can be purchased on the American market—absolutely irrespective of price"—is accurate and well merited. Make your own comparisons. Arrive at your own conclusions.

Just come and see this sumptuous motor car.

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN-PASSENGER

\$1375 f. o. b. Detroit

NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-38" FIVE-PASSENGER

\$1090 f. o. b. Detroit

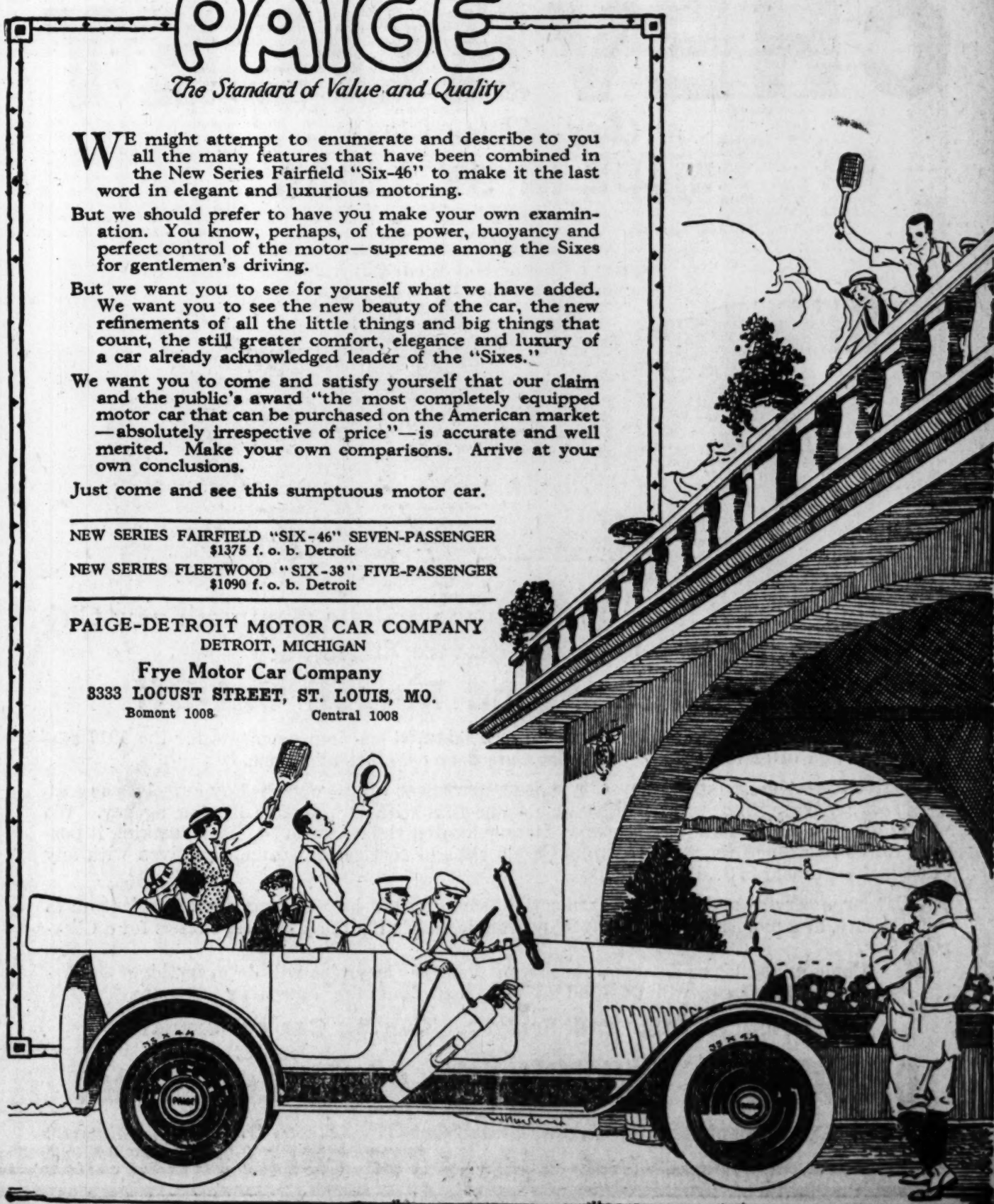
PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Frye Motor Car Company

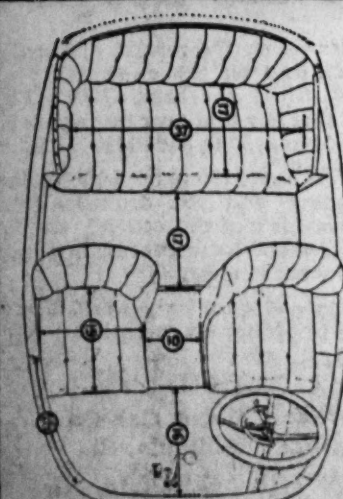
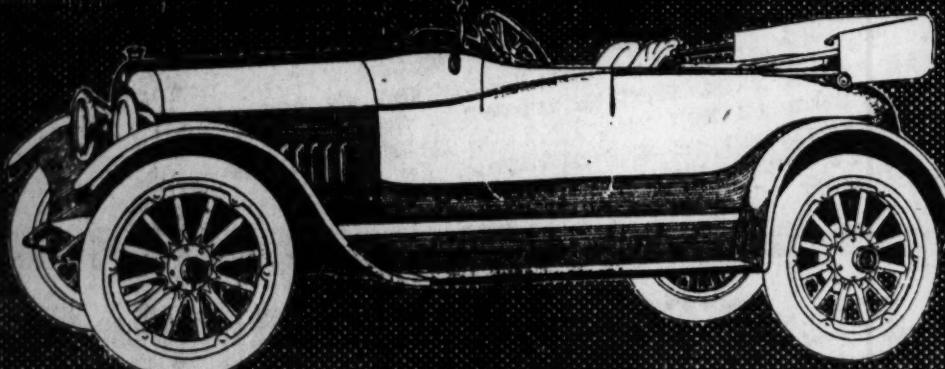
3333 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bomont 1008

Central 1008



TOURABOUT
6 CYL 4 PASS
\$1145



TO FIND a roadster to compare with this Superior EMPIRE Four-Passenger Tourabout you must look to cars several hundred dollars higher in price.

We doubt if in any car at any price you will find a roadster with such roominess—we know there is none more attractive in appearance.

The individual front seats with wide aisleway between for easy entrance to rear compartment, the extreme width of the rear seat to accommodate two passengers with real comfort are points that merit your consideration. The dimensions in inches are given in the cut to the left.

Dust-proof compartment at rear gives luggage-carrying facilities you will appreciate in general touring.

The chassis is the sturdy EMPIRE six, with Continental six-cylinder motor.

We invite your inspection of this superior model now being displayed at our salesroom.

Johnson Automobile Company

Factory Distributors 3667-69 Olive Street.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 7-24-18.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH MARKET CONDITIONS

WHEAT, WITH SLIGHTLY LOWER QUOTATIONS, MARKS RADIATING IN WALL STREET

ARE RIGHT AND HIGH TEMPERATURES ARE A BULL CARD ON WHEAT

Week's Range of Stocks Is Off Despite Favorable Business Factors.

MONEY MARKET EASY

Banks Offer Loans Freely Despite Approach of the Harvest Period.

By Leased Wire From the New York

Business of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The closing of the week's financial review was a disappointment to many who had expected a more pronounced rally. The stock market, which had been buoyant for several days, ended the week with a slight decline. The principal reason for this was the approach of the harvest period, which has caused a general feeling of uneasiness among investors. However, the money market remained easy, and banks were willing to offer loans freely. The wheat market also showed some improvement, with prices rising slightly due to high temperatures and a bull card on the part of traders.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Reported weekly for the Post-Dispatch by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 N. Fourth St. FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.

STOCKS	Balance	Open	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Steel	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
American Sugar	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Tobacco	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
American Wire	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Zinc	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Lead	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Copper	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Nickel	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Tin	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Iron	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Steel	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
American Sugar	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Tobacco	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
American Wire	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Zinc	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Lead	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Copper	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Nickel	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Tin	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Iron	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Week's Quotations Show Gains of 15c to 25c—Sheep Also Are Firm.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS

Week	Previous Year	Week	Previous Year
Cattle	17,807	17,807	17,807
Hogs	15,200	15,200	15,200
Sheep	15,200	15,200	15,200
Horses and mules	5,172	5,172	5,172

SAUNDERS' COMPARATIVE FUTURE QUOTATIONS.

Indiana Copper common	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Michigan Copper common	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Illinois & Ohio common	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Michigan & Ohio common	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Indiana Steel com.	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Michigan Steel com.	25.00	77 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
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CHICAGO STOCKS CLOSE.

Reported by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 N. Fourth St. FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.

STOCKS	Balance	Open	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
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American Wire	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Zinc	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Lead	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Copper	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Nickel	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
American Tin	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
American Iron	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Roebuck	6,000	100	201	22
St. Louis	11,000	20	20	22
Southern Railway common	11,000	20	20	22
Union Pacific	11,000	20	20	22
Wheat	2,800	100	100	100
Oil Co.	700	60	60	60
St. Louis	700	60	60	60
St. Louis	700	60	60	60
St. Louis	700	60	60	60
St. Louis	700	60	60	60
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St. Louis				

NEW YORK BOND SALES.

Reported by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 N. Fourth St. FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.

BOND	Price	Quantity
U.S. 4 1/2% 1917	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1918	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1919	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1920	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1921	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1922	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1923	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1924	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1925	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1926	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1927	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1928	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1929	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1930	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1931	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1932	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1933	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1934	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1935	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1936	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1937	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1938	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1939	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1940	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1941	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1942	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1943	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1944	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1945	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1946	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1947	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1948	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1949	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1950	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1951	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1952	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1953	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1954	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1955	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1956	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1957	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1958	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1959	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1960	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1961	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1962	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1963	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1964	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1965	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1966	101.00	100,000
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U.S. 4 1/2% 1971	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1972	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1973	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1974	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1975	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1976	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 1977	101.00	100,000
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U.S. 4 1/2% 2025	101.00	100,000
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U.S. 4 1/2% 2081	101.00	100,000
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U.S. 4 1/2% 2092	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 2093	101.00	100,000
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U.S. 4 1/2% 2096	101.00	100,000
U.S. 4 1/2% 2097	101.0	

TO SUMMER HOTELS

To attract the best people in St. Louis and the great southwest, advertise in the *Real Estate*.

INDEX

INDEX

DEATHS

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BOARD
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 vacation, chicken
 eggs, good wash
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AUG. 2.
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the latest song
and Mrs. Sidney
and other class

AUG. 3.
"lice" and 8 other

AUG. 5.
during Mary Pick
of theatrical life
5 parts of motion
pictures. We will
class vandeville

Friday and Friday
High-class photo
plays.
night, Saturday
pictures. Admission

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Parks High-
Midway 2014, to

ALL MEN WANTED

[illegible]

SMEN—Specialty sidelines; large manufacturer enameledware offers best prices direct to retail trade; commission

men - capable samples; earn excellent
top production; work Cleveland, Ohio.
BIRMINGHAM - Capable specialty man
various products line on new and ex-
isting; vacancy now; most attractive
salary; write to: Mr. J. H. Hixson,
1101 S. Dixie St., Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - Specialty, who is capable
earn \$4000 a year; we have a large
number of openings; for more in-
formation contact us in one day; must be
able to work 10 hours a day; \$400
month; write to: Mr. J. H. Hixson,
1101 S. Dixie St., Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - To sell new advertising signs
for manufacturers and jobbers; big
money; no experience necessary; you
can earn from \$50 to \$250 per week;
write to: Mr. J. H. Hixson, 1101 S. Dixie
St., Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - Ten minutes intelligent talk
to the business men of Birmingham; the
biggest selling novelty made; funding
your own business; no experience
of references and territory are
necessary; write to: Mr. J. H. Hixson,
1101 S. Dixie St., Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - To sell groceries, health, inter-
esting, and profitable; big money;
concentrate at wholesale; profitable
business; no experience necessary;
are in business; write for particulars
to: Mr. J. H. Hixson, 1101 S. Dixie St.,
Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - Advertising. Must be
marketing, find signs andvertising
material; funds advanced for traveling
expenses; no experience necessary;
road experience and three or
four years experience; write to:
Mr. J. H. Hixson, 1101 S. Dixie St.,
Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - Experienced, unnecessary
experience; no experience necessary;
signs and testimonials from hundreds
of satisfied customers; no experience
necessary; write to: Mr. J. H. Hixson,
1101 S. Dixie St., Birmingham, Ala.
BIRMINGHAM - To sell groceries, health, inter-
esting, and profitable; big money;
concentrate at wholesale; profitable
business; no experience necessary;
are in business; write for particulars
to: Mr. J. H. Hixson, 1101 S. Dixie St.,
Birmingham, Ala.

WILKINSON—3 men about 30; prefer may-men; one for out-of-town branch; who have sold to consumers are best

any clear, expressive mind of average ability. Apply to: **Mr. J. W. T. Co.**, 1000
N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

WOMAN—Experienced any line, to sell
merchandise. Good references. No
travel; unexcelled new specialty pro-
cessing. Apply to: **Central Sales & Ex-
change**, vacancy 19th, Continental
Bldg., No. 1211 Continental Bldg., Cleve-
land, O.

WOMEN—Three, who are capable of pack-
ing and handling extensive merchandise
lines, with merchandise. There is 8000 a year
of business in the Central Sales & Ex-
change established and highly capitalised
in Cleveland, Ohio, contract. 112 weekly
made building work for years. Address
to: **Central Sales & Exchange**, vacancy 19th,
Continental Bldg., No. 1211 Continental Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

WOMEN—Our product is blanching a trail
and a variety of goods. We are looking for
opportunity to the man who can sell
the product. We are looking for a man
to 81000 with experience. Salary 1000
per month. Apply to: **Central Sales & Ex-
change**, immediately. Manufacturer, 1415 N. 1st
St., St. Paul, Minn.

WOMEN—We are ready to make 8000 a
year of business in the Central Sales & Ex-
change for full with one man in each country
of the world. We are looking for a man
to 81000 with experience. Salary 1000
per month. Apply to: **Central Sales & Ex-
change**, immediately. Manufacturer, 1415 N. 1st
St., St. Paul, Minn.

WOMEN—Selling restaurant, hotel, club,
and food, general store, gro-
cery, and other goods. We are looking for
a man to 81000 with experience. Salary
1000 per month. Apply to: **Central Sales &
Exchange**, immediately. Manufacturer, 1415 N.
1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

WOMEN—We are looking for a man to
81000 with experience. Salary 1000
per month. Apply to: **Central Sales &
Exchange**, immediately. Manufacturer, 1415 N.
1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

CONFIDENTIAL - EYES ONLY

HORSES AND VEHICLES	HORSES AND VEHICLES	HORSES AND VEHICLES
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HORSES AND VEHICLE

RAGON—We have 7 cheap wagons, light or heavy, top or no top; all in good condition and ready to go on the streets. \$12.95 up.

RAGON—For sale; for bakers; 6 front, drop tail-gates, double fenders; new or secondhand. \$20 up with.

RAGON—For sale. 8-foot spring wagon, tire, trap and rubber-tired wheels. Call Mr. J. H. O'Fallon, 1000.

FOR SALE—RELIABLE

Jones top and certain side, peddle light oven and top delivered anywhere. **TOMIDA**, 1444 S. Wacker Dr., corner of block between O'Sullivan Center St.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR
ARM CHAIRS—For sale; rockers, all
 styles; some new; some old. Call
 411-1111. **Levy Bros., All-Cl.**
ABY CRIB—For sale; and apron
 new; large size; \$1.50; also 2-year
 76 Page.
ED—For sale, fine dark oak man-
 good as new; reasonable. 264-7
ED—For sale, large Verner Mar-
 apring, \$3; 2 small rugs, 30c
 411-1111. **Call today, 414-6141**
KDE—Axminster rugs, playroom
 etette suite, bookcase, bedroom,
 tchen furniture. 453-7777.

ED-For sale: Spring; insulator on rubber
insulation, all sizes today. Call
7384. HANCOCK

ED-For sale: I mirror front fold
good order; & bargain; on the Creve
Coeur; third house a. w. Home
lockport.

EDS—Also bedroom furniture; &
suite, library table, player-piano;
dining set, rug, etc.; almost new!
Call 6900. WOODING

**EDS—Almost new, beautiful bed-
room set, dining furniture, hand-
made suite, rugs, one player-piano;
elegant home; also 7-passenger touring
car limousine body; separately \$1,
\$30 Washington.**

FOOKACE—For sale, fine 3-section

1. Dining Room: Mahogany, Grand
 2. Brass Bed: For sale; \$8; Iron bed,
 3. and mattress. \$5; Kitchen cabin-
 4. et, davenette set, oak wardrobe,
 5. small dining table, \$2.50; set of screw-
 6. ended 2x12x2. 4150 Maryland.
 7. CUS - Wood: less than half price.
 8. 9. Furniture: Mahogany, leather cov-
 9. 10. ered, mahogany, \$15 each.
 11. 12. Dressers - Oak, with plate glass, \$4
 13. 14. \$8 each.
 15. 16. Library Tables - Mahogany and oak
 17. 18. to \$7 each.
 19. 20. Children's room: \$5 to \$7.00 each.
 21. 22. Chairs - Cane-seated; a bargain at \$1.
 23. 24. Water Sets - Consisting of pitcher
 25. 26. and cups; 40c per set.

ED SET—For sale, hand crochet, full, cheap. 1808 Hickory.
 ED—For sale, vernis Martin, and 1711 Fremont st.
 BEDROOM SUITE—For sale, beautiful, cheap. 4219A McRee; call 7-11.
 BEDROOM SETS—For sale, \$3; side chairs, \$3; wardrobes, \$3; gas ranges, \$3; and 1701 S. 11th st.
 BEDROOM SET—For sale, bird's-eye maple and library set, sell cheap. 2021 1/2 W. 1st.
 BEDROOM SUITE—For sale, with mattress; \$10. Apply 3019 N. 20th.

BEDROOM SET—For sale; \$175. 6
 Sawed oak, with French plate
 top; 1950s late style upright, 800; 2
 liberal table pictures, etc.; leav
 alers. 4230 West Parlin, Celfax 1

POCKAGE For sale, combination
 writing desk, drophead sewing mach
 achments: Singer tailor machine,
 emier typewriter, antique clock
 yer.

DRESS BED—For sale; spring and m
 only \$15. 8815 Laclede.

DRESS BED—For sale. Call 572
 Brilliante.

DRESS BED—For sale, and spring,
 dress; Sunday morning or week

REFRIG.—For sale; quarter-sawn oak
 well cheap. 4144 Washington. 3
 Post-Dispatch.

CHANDLERS.—For sale, cheap; gar-
 ric; combination and showers; por-
 tugal; house wiring. Central 4360.
 Chandler Co. 1120 S. 4th st.

REFRIGER.—For sale; quartered oak
 new, \$15; cost \$25. 1268 S. Jeffers-
 on.

REFRIG.—For sale; gentleman's
 elegant; finished; good, new, leav-
 ing. Best. Post-Dispatch.

WASH. CLOSET.—For sale, fine, new,
 \$20; cost \$45. 2615 Leaside.

HEATER.—For sale; and
 cheap. 5744 Olive.

RANGE.—For sale, \$25 cash.

AL RANGE—For sale; Buck's; horse
complete; good condition;
Missouri.

OR STOVE—For sale; 1 Bridge &
wood as new; no dealers. Inquire
draulis.

UCH—For sale, real leather davenport
couch and bed, used 6 m
new. 2111 Ann av.

VENPORT—For sale; brown leather
sofa; sell \$14. 1358 Goodfellow.

VENPORT SET—For sale; rug &
gray table. 4008 McPherson.

VENPORT—For sale; 1 bed and couch
as ap. 1209 Midway blw. J. W. Allen
Kith.

VENETIAN SUITS—For sale, bed-
room table, rug, almost new. 44
r.
VENETIAN SUITE—Beautiful ma-
terial and tapestry; bookcase, library table
and piano; cheap. 4235 Maryland.
VENETIAN SUITE—Almost new, ru-
mory table, player-piano, contents
sold separately. 4330 Washington.
VENETIAN SUITE—For sale; mal-
laret, buffet, table, six chairs; like new; in
4645 Cook av.
VENETIAN SUITE—Also library
rug, player-piano, other furniture,
r. cheap. 3435 W. Spring.
VENETIAN SET—For sale, eviden-
tially new, 100% silk, 100% shif-
ting.

VENETIAN—Odd ones, oak and
silk, nice three-piece fumed veneer
dining table to match, almost new; w.
n. Lavy Bros., 813 E. 14th st.

BERK—For sale; double flat top,
oak, nice; only \$38; cost \$90. 1613 Laclede
ave.

DINING ROOM TABLE—For sale;
oak; odd chairs, heater; call 8
afternoon or Monday. 7388A Ohio.

DINING FURNITURE—Almost
new, oak, nice, rug, player-piano; con-
tact home 4850 Washington.

DINING FURNITURE—Beautiful buffet
and extension table, leather chair, china

DINING ROOM SET—For sale; fine china; new; price; first-class; dealers don't call. 4629A

DINING SUITE—For sale. Finnish oak. 814; buffet, 814; china closet, 814; chair, 814; Polkom.

DINING ROOM SET—Oak or golden oak. Consist of buffet, 4 chairs and round pedestal tables; low price. Lev. Bros. 818 N. 14th

DINING ROOM SETS—For sale, golden and mission china closets, kitchen cabinets and machines of all makes. Handach.

DINING SUITE—Fumed oak buffet, cabinet, extension table, serving

KING SHT.—For sale; handsome in
 every; also several late style bedroom
 sets. Croissant, oak; rug. Box
 100.
 K. For sale; electric, \$5; lady's
 \$10.50. Laclede.
 KESSEN.—For sale; fine oak; and
 other; new, only \$10. \$10. Laclede.
 KESSEN.—For sale; oak and mahog
 any order; \$5 to \$12. 1038 N. Jeffers
 KESSEN.—For sale, furred oak \$7;
 and \$10. Eugene Mueller, 3014
 KESSEN.—For sale, mahogany, brass
 lace curtains and bordered. Cabany
 Kingsbury, 1st floor west.

LINGERIE - For sale; fine, mahogany
 dresser; large size; new; \$50 cash.
 Laclede.
 BED - For sale; up
 near 4754 McMillan.
 BED - For sale, three-qu
 with cotton mattress; reason
 Pennsylvania.
 BED - For sale, combination
 bed, bookcase and wardrobe, large
 mirror, easy to operate, light
 as new; make call 4204 Junia.
 FURNITURE - For sale, contents of d
 it; reasonable. 3506 Olive; West
 FURNITURE - For sale and move
 Monday. 4026 Yahara.

[illegible][illegible]

MORRISON, 912A.—Furnished front
for 1 or 2 gentlemen; room

[illegible]

READERS! 9B

[illegible]

SOUTH

Milantz Av. Bungalow Sacrifice.
Come out today and see 4825 Milantz av.
bath, furnace, etc. - 12 hours.

[illegible]

Cottage, Bargain

021—
 025—
 026—
 030—
 034—

JUST FINISHED
YALE AVENUE
 EASY TERMS.
 Market car direct to Yale av.

Six and 7 room new brick bungalow
bath, furnace, large porches, hardwood floors.

**BIGGEST BARGAIN OF ALL
EASY TERMS**

0700 Garner av., corner of Ararat av., north of Manchester car shade; a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling of 6 rooms, bath, attic cellar and furnace; lot 58x181 feet; price 2000; \$150 cash, balance monthly.

HAS. F. VOGEL R. E. CO., 624 Chestnut

South St. Louis Bungalows

Near Tower Grove Heights
ON HUMPHREY AND OAK HILL STS.
(Streets are Made.)
All rooms on one floor; contain five reception hall, halls, marble stair, cloak room, tile bath, beamed ceiling; hard wood floors, colonial opening, electric switch, gas range, 12-inch water all around; sleeping porch, granite cellar (7 feet 6 inches) on piers; terrace \$300 cash; construction is permanent; look at them if you want to see the best of the business.

hem today, considering the quality, price and locality. Take Tower Grave car to Oak Hill, walk three blocks south; this is a new and coming neighborhood and the value is bound to increase.

CHAS. S. MUERI, BUILDER.
3423 Chippewa st

SOUTH SIDE COTTAGES
100 CASH—\$15 PER MONTH
 6083-35-30-41 Newport av., also entire
 city block new cottages on Walsh and
 its ats, on same terms; these cottages
 are handsome! you ever saw a cot-
 tage with a reception hall, bath, marble
 stairs in each room, colored tile, opera-
 tic switch in each room; 13-inch walls
 and floors, built by architect, opening
 into Cherokee cars, schools and churches.
 \$100 cash, \$15 monthly. Price does
 not apply to WRIGHT'S NEWSPAPER
 All International Life Insurance Co.
 THE CHICAGO

One-Story Cottage
 3734 Michigan av.; a one-story cot-
 tage, 6 rooms, 2 baths, all alloyed
 \$117-67, \$1500; look at this bargain,
 call.

MUMFEL R. CO. E. 3731 & Broad-

WELL-BUILT BUNGALOWS

1815, tile bathroom; strictly modern in every
detail. **\$1195** Forest ave., one-story brick; 8 rooms;
fireplace heat, tile bathroom, china closet in
pantry, granite cellar, brick porch with
entrance of house.
1816 Forest ave., one-story brick; 8 rooms;
tile bathroom, china closet in pantry; granite
cellar. Salesman on premises.
MOUTAU TRUST CO., 4066 Chestnut

WEST
COTTAGE—For sale or exchange, 3-room with attic and basement; nice garden, with fruit trees. Apply at 5061A Delmar bl.
COTTAGE—For sale, 4420 Arco; 8 rooms, bath, hot-water heat; all improvements.

[illegible]

Out or regard to others who have property
sell but can afford to wait for a living
price, we do not state price at which we
will sell, but look at these: 4712-21-22
84 Beacon av., have 6 rooms, bath, toilet,
etc., then call in BEN PHILIPSON, Albee
y, 1211 Title Guaranty Bldg.

[illegible]

ITAGE—For sale: 4754 Ashland court; rooms; all conveniences; make an offer.
ITAGE—For sale, four rooms and bath, 304 Terry.
ITAGE—For sale, 5-room brick; modern, 532 Geraldine av.

TRADE—For sale; brick; 4 rooms, bath, reception hall, lot 60x125, 6444 Foreway, bargain! \$260. Call 5600 Schiller vs.

TRADE—For sale; 8-room; lot 60x125, bargain! \$2600. Call 5600 Schiller vs.

TRADE—For sale; 4 rooms and bath, new kitchen, \$2600; easy terms. 3346 Geneva, Phone 4841, 4841.

TRADE—For sale; brick; 8 rooms, bath, reception hall, nice shade trees in front, on 1st street; bargain. 4227 Northland.

APPRAISAL SHOWS MORGAN'S REALTY WAS MORTGAGED

Cash on Hand Only \$173, but
Gross Total of Estate Is Put
at \$78,149,024.

By Leased Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, July 29.—Official figures
filed in the Surrogate's Court today
show a gross total of \$78,149,024 as the
value of the estate of the late J. Pier-
pont Morgan. Deductions for debts, ad-
ministration, commissions and other ad-
justments reduce that sum to \$68,499,732.
Approximately \$3,000,000 will be the State
inheritance tax on the net estate.
There are a few items of intimate in-
terest shown among Morgan's holdings.
He had cash on hand of \$173. His fa-
mous black cigars got the attention of

the appraiser, who found that the finan-
cier had on storage in a Wall street
shop cigars valued at \$303. Wines in
his cellar were appraised at \$44,743, with
a deduction of 15 per cent for leakage,
leaving subject to taxation an appraised
value of \$38,032.

How the Schedule Is Made U.S.
Footings of some of the schedules of
Morgan's holdings, in the appraiser's
report are:
Interest in J. P. Morgan & Co., \$23,
\$15,947.

Collections in the Metropolitan Mu-
seum of Art, \$16,229,875.
Stocks and bonds, \$18,933,561.
Mortgages, \$181,725.
Loans not secured by mortgages,
\$556,973.
Realty, \$2,970,946.
Household contents, \$74,092.
Private art collections, \$408,774.
Books, \$4,098,666.
Drawings and sketches, \$302,970.
Land and buildings on residence plot
(subject to mortgage, leaving equity of
\$455,000), \$1,578,000.
Marble library building (subject to
mortgage leaving equity of \$757,800), \$885,
000.
Country place, Cragston, at Highland
Falls, \$100,000.
Yacht Corsair, \$135,000.
Common report had credited Mr. Mor-
gan with having spent \$75,000,000 on the

art objects he placed with the Metro-
politan Museum. Appraised values re-
duce that sum to the comparative com-
monplace total of less than \$7,000,000.
The Chinese porcelains, for which his
son was said to have received \$4,000,
000, are checked off in the official list
at \$2,178,239 on the judgment of Thomas
E. Kirby, the expert employed to report
on them.

Roland P. Kneeller, values the Fra-
gonard panels at \$750,000. Morgan the
younger, having sold them for \$1,000,000
or more. The present J. P. Morgan
made two sales of tapestries and furni-
ture, getting about \$3,000,000 for them.
They are appraised at \$2,520,000.

Appraisal of Art Works.
Following are the appraisals of the
Metropolitan Museum art collections:

Miniatures, \$418,170.
Chinese porcelains, \$2,178,239.
Paintings, \$3,637,000.
Tapestries, rugs, furniture, carnets de
bal and art objects, \$2,822,000.
French porcelains, \$212,150.
Dresden porcelains, \$331,650.
Watches, \$174,400.
Jewels and jewelry, \$249,690.
Vases, carved wood, marble, terra
cotta, stones, renaissance, bronzes, an-
cient bronzes, early enamels, objects in
glass, metals, ivory and stone, Limoges
enamels, majolica, silver objects and an-
cient jewelry, \$4,666,865.

Drawings and sketches, \$302,970.
Bronzes, statuary, Rofhan and Byzan-
tine jewelry, carvings in wood and ivory,
\$1,135,700.

Kirby made the appraisal of books,
manuscripts and prints in the Morgan
residence and private library at Madison
avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The col-
lection is one of the most noted in pri-
vate possession. Illuminated manuscripts
and other parts of it have been loaned
occasionally for exhibition at the Cathe-
dral of St. John the Divine, in the
Library, Columbia University and
elsewhere, but the money value of all of
it had never before been estimated. Ar-
thur Swann, book and manuscript expert
in the American Art Association, was
assigned by Kirby to this work. He
spent months at it in the Morgan library
and residence and reported a total es-
timate of \$4,098,666.

Painting Appraised at \$300,000.
It may be noted in connection with the
museum appraisal that Raphael's "Vir-
gin and Child Enthroned," which "be-
lieved to be the most noted in pri-
vate possession, is appraised at the
highest sum for anything in the sched-
ule of paintings except the Pragonard
panels. Kneeller values this painting at
\$300,000.

A surprising fact revealed was that
Morgan had placed a mortgage on his
residence and almost every other piece
of his real estate.
Long lists of securities are in the
schedules, which in some respects are
significant for their omissions as well as
for what they reveal. He owned, for
instance, only one share of United
States Steel preferred stock and only
500 shares of Steel common, although his
word was law in that corporation. Some
of the holdings appear to represent pro-
motion earnings and others show that
he was not proof against the enticement
of securities that go into the
"cats and dogs" class.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA SHOWS AN ENORMOUS GAIN

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Exports to
Russia from the United States reached
a value of \$38,000,000 for the first three
months of this year as compared with
less than \$1,000,000 for the same period
last year, the Bureau of Foreign and
Domestic Commerce reported today.

Although most exports consisted of
war materials and machinery, persons
interested in developing continuous
commerce with Russia considered the
report significant as indicating virtually
the first extensive trade relations be-
tween the countries.
Copper worth \$5,300,000 was exported.
Among the other articles were: Wire
\$4,800,000; motor trucks, \$2,000,000; raw
cotton, \$1,800,000; nitrate of soda, \$1,
500,000; lead, zinc and automobiles, \$1,
000,000 each.

\$2000 Worth of Cloth Stolen.
Thieves broke into the Schmidt
Woolen Co., 902 Washington avenue,
Friday night and stole 8000 yards of
sitting cloth valued at \$2000.

MILITIAMEN TEST MACHINE GUNS OF TYPE BRITISH USE

Quick-Firers Fail to Jam Unex-
pectedly in Thorough Experi-
ments at San Antonio.

By CLAIR KENMORE.
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 29.—
Through the courtesy of the British
Government the United States has come
into possession of 300 Lewis machine
guns and 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition.
Gen. Funston, his chief of staff, Col.

Barnum, and his aids, Capt. Drum and
Fitzhugh Lee, watched yesterday the
trial of four of these guns at Leon
Springs where some Illinois militia is
camped, and while none poses as a ma-
chine gun expert all seemed to believe that
the weapon which has so often held the
line in Flanders or Picardy against the
terrific charges of the Germans is very
superior to the machine guns now used
by the American army.

The story of how the Lewis gun was
perfected by an American army officer
who did all in his power to get it adopt-
ed by the United States, was rehearsed
and placed in the hands of the British
last night. The guns demonstrated yes-
terday are the first to reach the border.
Under the handling of the expert, Col.
Dooley, the manufacturer's agent, there
was not an unexpected jamming during
the firing of some 3000 rounds.

One of the chief advantages of the
Lewis gun seems to be that the makers
do not claim it will not jam, but have
made provision immediately to reduce
the jamming when it occurs. Jamming,
which means the sticking of a cartridge
in the chamber or in the extractor, is

the bane of the machine gun worker,
and in Samoa and the Philippines it
and lives have been lost because the gun
jammed and was thus silenced.
In the Lewis gun there is a port which
can be opened instantly and the operator
has a tool like a screw driver with
which he can force the jammed car-
tridge or shells out, thus putting the
piece in action again.

In yesterday's test four guns were
working perfectly, one in the hands of
the expert, one a machine gun Sergeant
and two by Illinois militiamen. Dooley
then simulated conditions such as would
exist in Mexico in a dust storm. He at-
tacked a stream of dust over the disk feed-
ing the cartridges into the gun, but she
did not jam.
Then he threw a handful of dust at the
breach, which was grabbing cartridges,
firing them and ejecting the shells at the
rate of eight a second. The second head-
ful jammed the gun.

The operator opened the port, poked
out the shell and the gun fired as regu-
larly as ever. The conditions were more
extreme than a sandstorm would pro-
duce.
He then ran through two disks of

ST. LOUIS - TEXAS FREIGHT RATES HELD TO BE TOO HIGH

Interstate Commerce Commission to
dictate Cut of Five Cents From
Here and Kansas City.
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Car freight
commodities freight rates from St. Louis
to Dallas, Fort Worth, Paris and Dal-
las, Tex., were pronounced unreason-
able today by the Interstate Commis-
sion to the extent of 5 cents per
hundred pounds.
Rates from Kansas City to the same
points were found unreasonable to the
extent that they are not 5 cents per
hundred pounds less than the St. Louis
rates.

Hair Removed DeMiracle

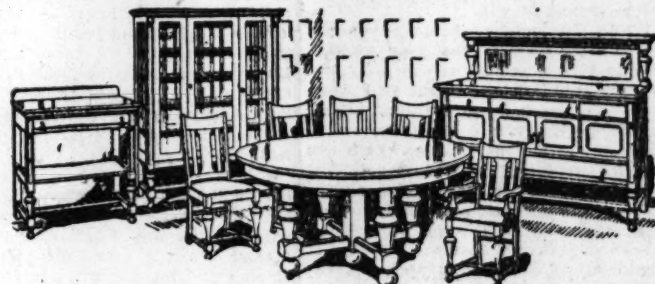
Requires no mixing. Ready for in-
stant use. Results immediate. Money
back if it fails.

Our 2nd BIG August Clean-Up

In Our New Home, Begins Tomorrow Morning

This mere announcement will crowd our store to capacity. Thousands were unable to be waited upon last year. We expect even greater crowds (if that is possible) and have made arrangements accordingly. St. Louis has never known such values as these: Not old stock reduced, but the remnants from our new fresh stock, together with fortunate purchases from the great markets. Read each item. Come—you will be MORE than satisfied. See window display. While some few items are cash—almost anything can be bought on your own terms. These prices tell their own story.

Savings from 20% to 50% on things you want and need



This Complete William and Mary DINING ROOM SUITE With 54-Inch Buffet, 6-Foot Extension Table

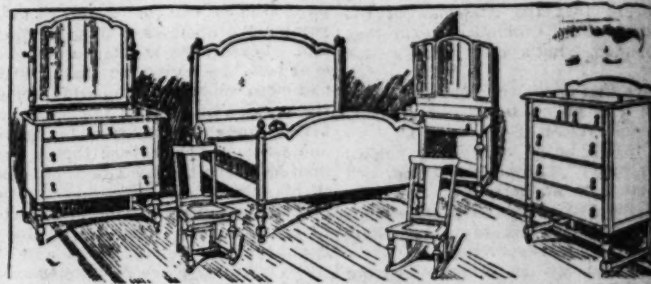
The richness of design and the graceful finish, while they are strong appeals, are naught when compared to the appeal of this sensationally low price. It is a mar-
velously beautiful and strong suite—9 pieces, plus a china cabinet and 1 6-foot extension table—original in every re-
spect—easy sliding drawers. Serving Table extra.

79.50

\$10 Kitchen Cabinet \$5.95
\$12.50 Kitchen Cabinets, \$8.50
Kitchen Cabinets, formerly \$20, \$12.50
Regular \$25 Kitchen Cabinets, \$17.50
Kitchen Cabinets, \$21.50
\$30 values, \$24.00
Satin Walnut Kitchen Cabinets

Refrigerators

At prices less than cost—ex-
ample:
\$10 Top Iceers, now \$4.75
\$15 Refrigerators at \$7.50
A lot of 3-Door Side Iceers at \$2.05
One-piece Porcelain genuine "Glazier" Refrigerators \$42.50



"William and Mary" Bedroom Suite, \$79.75

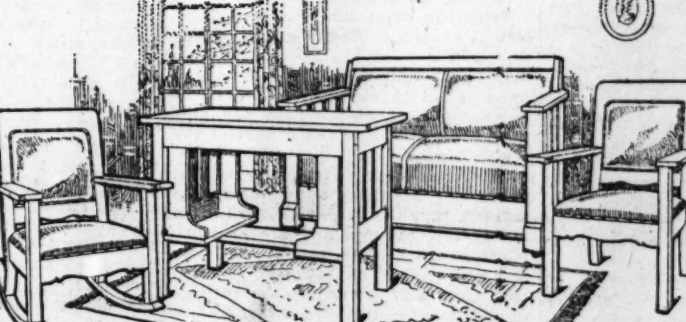
The lines are entirely new, with large bronze and brass pulls. Comes in either dull mahogany or Circeanian walnut. The suite includes: Dresser, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table and Bed; Rocker and Chair extra. Does not include Rocker and Chair at this price—\$79.75. Dresser, \$28.75; Bed, \$16.75; Dressing Tables, \$19.50; Chest of Drawers, \$16.75.

\$7.00 Child's Iron Cribs \$2.95

\$9.00 Iron Cribs, the kind that keep baby safe \$5.75
\$12.00 Child's Iron Cribs \$7.75
\$15.00 Child's elegant Iron Cribs \$9.75

Go-Carts

Entire sample line of Folding Go-Carts, one-half price.
\$2.00 Sulkies in this sale 98c
\$5.00 Go-Carts in this sale \$2.50
\$8.00 Go-Carts in this sale \$4.00
Finer \$12.00 Go-Carts, at \$6.00



This Complete Outfit, \$45.50
2 Rooms in 1,

This is truly the most wonderful offer of any in this remarkable sale. Rocker, Chair, Table and Davenport which opens to full-size bed—a Living Room in Day, Bedroom at Night—several rooms, efficiency with this complete outfit. Richly upholstered over tempered springs, finished in fumed oak or golden. A design new to St. Louis, an advance Fall style. Complete, \$45.50.
Payable \$3.00 Monthly.

\$12 Golden Oak Dressers \$5.50

\$20 Golden Oak Dressers \$12.50
\$25 Circeanian Walnut Dressers \$15.00
\$35 Dressers, various finishes \$27.50
\$4-inch Magnificent Dressers \$32.75
Chiffoniers to match above Dressers, \$15.00 less prices quoted for Dressers.

Mattress, \$1.95

Cotton Combination Mattresses, as good as felt, \$3.95
Fine Layer Felt Mattresses; in this stupendous sale \$5.25
These are just two of many equally as remarkable specials.

All Go-Carts at Savings of 33 1/3 to 60%

See Them You'll Understand

A Big Lot of Costumers

Double Tree Top 79c
This one made of solid fumed oak with firm base. Price so low that description is unnecessary. Limit (not over 3 to a customer).
Special!

Try a Float Trip for Your Vacation

One of the Best in All America
Right Here in Missouri

"THERE are summer resorts and vacation points where one can rest the body in indolent hammocks, and others where one may find the call to physical exercise. There are places that stir the blood of the hunter and the fisher and others that appeal to the eye which seeks beauty. But never have I found any one trip that came so nearly combining all these as the Float Trip down the James and White Rivers in the Ozarks."

This statement was made by Wm. H. Hamby, magazine writer and special correspondent for several large newspapers, upon his return from the White River Country last year.

This famous trip is 125 miles in length, begins at Galena, Missouri, and ends at Branson or Hollister. It requires six days for the complete trip and good guides and boats are available for an astonishingly small sum. Get a copy of our

James-White River Float Map Folder

It describes this famous trip in detail and gives complete cost of trip. Tickets from St. Louis to Branson or Hollister and return via the

Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain

can be obtained for \$12.55. On sale until September 30th and good for return until October 31st. Ask also for a copy of our White River Folder and Marvel Cave booklet.

St. Louis Office—318 North Broadway.

J. M. Griffin, G. A. P. D.

Phone: Main 1000; Central 6601.

Special! Wicker Lamps \$2.98

So popular now for sun parlor, den, living or bedroom; wicker shade, cretonne lining, cord and socket; all complete; this sale, \$2.98. One to a customer.



Steel Co's \$1.95
Sanitary Steel Cot Beds, fold-
ing kind, has "Simmons" Link
Fabric Spring. At less than
wholesale at \$1.95. Hotel dealers should
share.

\$6 24x36 Top \$3.25
Library Tables \$3.25
**\$15.00 Colonial Mahogany Li-
brary Table, 24x36-inch, \$7.25**
**\$18.00 Library Tables, all fin-
ishes, 24x42-inch, \$9.75**
**Mahogany Oval Top Library
Table, \$25 \$15.00**
Kind, \$15.00
**Overstuffed Leather Turkish
Library, \$6.75**

\$8 Golden Oak \$4.50
Chiffoniers, \$4.50
**\$15 Golden Oak Mirror-
top Chiffonier, \$9.75**
\$20 Chiffonier \$10.00
Lot of 25 Golden Oak Chiffoniers
and Chiffoniers, choice, \$16.50
Circeanian Walnut \$10.00
Chiffonier or Chiffonier, \$24.75

Notwithstanding Carpet and Rug Price Advances

Note These Sensational Savings

\$10 9x12 Brussels Rugs, \$8.95
Wilton Velvet Rugs, various designs, \$13.75
9x12 Axminster Loom, \$19.75
Woven Rugs at 1/2 at \$19.75

A big collection of Fiber and Carpet Rugs at prices so remarkable that if we would quote them you wouldn't believe your own eyes. See them.

\$1.50 Iron Beds, \$1.10
Mostly Samples \$1.10
\$6.00 Iron Beds, Varnish Martin finish \$2.98
2-inch-post Brass Beds \$5.50
\$20.00 Brass Beds, continuous posts \$12.75
Just three samples finest 3-inch-post Brass Beds \$17.75

\$45.00 Davenport Suite Here for \$33.75

This special is beyond description, and in no other store, anywhere, under any condition will you find a special to equal this outfit at \$33.75. \$45 Davenport Suite, \$33.75. Three pieces. \$33.75. \$45 Davenport Suite, \$33.75. Fine upholstery. \$33.75. The finer Davenport Suite, \$49.75.

\$25 Mahogany \$15.75
Davenport \$15.75
\$24.75 Davenport, all finishes \$19.75
\$60.00 genuine Leather Davenport, \$24.75
\$75 Overstuffed genuine Leather Davenport, \$35.00
**\$75.00 Tapestry and Velour, over-
stuffed Living Room Lounge, \$39.75**

THE HUB

Northwest Corner
Washington Av. & 9th St.

See Our Windows.

WAR'S MANY PHASES AS DELINEATED BY ARTIST NOTED FRENCH

The POST-DISPATCH
 ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 30, 1916.
Sunday Magazine



Italy's Royal Memento of the Anniversary of the War

ON MAY 23 it was exactly twelve months since Italy joined the Allies and made war upon Austria, its former ally, for the recovery of lost provinces. To commemorate that anniversary the children of the King and Queen posed for the painting reproduced above. The picture was photographed in post-card size and sold to loyal subjects by the million.



WAR'S MANY PHASES AS DELINEATED BY NOTED FRENCH ARTIST



IN these sketches by Carlegle, one catches at the same time the deftness of modern French black-and-white art and a sense of the feeling that animates the whole nation in these trying times. They were drawn to illustrate a book of recent war ballads, composed and sung in all the bivouacs of the French army by Theodore Botrel. Some of them scintillate with fun, others are a glorified pathos, while in others is all the dash and verve of the "poilu," who has shown himself such a worthy successor to the "grumbler" of Napoleon's Grande Armees. Most of all are they eloquent of the Frenchman's idealization of home life and childhood. Nothing is more typical of the war spirit of France than this means taken by the Government to encourage the men. They are taught to sing the songs, the best singers in each group soon becoming leaders. The choruses are spirited and are easily learned,

When Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore Comes to America



Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore.

East and West will meet
on arrival of India's
great poet and mystic in
this country during Sep-
tember—How the medi-
tative scholar was put
through the paces by
Japanese reporters, imi-
tating hustling Ameri-
can journalists, and had
to be rescued by English
friends

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE is coming to America. Four years ago, when he first visited us, this announcement meant nothing to the average reader unless it was a slight curiosity at the name itself. Today those who read at all have long since encountered this most celebrated Indian poet and mystic, and know in a general way that he is accounted a great person in the remote Orient and among such of us as have time to be intellectual or curious. But to a people much more numerous than ourselves this impending guest is at once poet and seer. He is, according to the more extravagant of his Western friends, "the Shakspeare and the Dante of Bengali in one."

In September, Sir Rabindra Nath (for the British crown took the hint from the Nobel Prize award and knighted him) is expected in San Francisco, coming from Japan, where he has lately been having the most extraordinary adventures in the Nipponese world of journalism. He is to make his way leisurely to the East, probably reaching New York in November. His mission is said to be entirely personal, a sort of revisiting in the flesh of the places and peoples his poetic spirit already has pervaded.

The matter of his Japanese adventures reveals a humorless but not painless state of imitativeness in the Japanese newspaper and newspaper man. When the Tosa-maru, bearing the sage and meditative Bengali poet, reached the harbor of Kobe, more than 40 reporters put off in tugs and launches and boarded the incoming steamer about the time the visitor had reached the deck for a look at the mountainous land. A story to the effect that Tagore rose every morning at 4 o'clock to think and meditate had already gone the rounds, and the brisk, modern Japanese were amazed at the idea of being awakened merely for thought. As a result the unhappy and flustered poet found himself beset on deck by this horde of grinning little men with big nose books, all crying in one voice:

"What time in the morning do you get up?"

The poet, even though shaken out of his gentle calm, retained his inbred courteousness and tried to answer this and some dozen other questions of equal pertinence and profundity, and he might have succeeded save for the fact that the Japanese journalists spoke neither Bengali nor English. In this extremity they wrote what they pleased about him and began to drag him about Kobe to show him the sights. Their tuggings and pullings nearly disrobed him once or twice, and he was put to the most ludicrous adventures before two English friends finally rescued him and hid him from the wild reporters. It is said the Japanese have studied their journalistic methods in the United States.

The man who comes to revisit us in the wake of the children of his genius is of a type not infrequent in modern India—a member of a great family, a man of the utmost breadth of education and training and one devoted in the strictest simplicity to quiet writing, dreaming, speculating. At first poet, musician and dramatist in the sense of the West, his later life turned to mysticism and dramatic symbolism. In India there are many poets on his model, but none so famous or so gifted. In appearance Sir Rabindra Nath is an imposing Whitmanic figure, with a long, soft, graying beard and a mass of whitening, silky ringlets about a fine head. He dresses mostly in native robes and lives simply, after the fashion of the sage.

A few of his short poems are appended. In reading them the uninitiate should note that they were written in original Bengali by the poet and then rendered into English by him. They do not retain precisely the original form in the translation. In Bengali all such poetry is sung or chanted, so that the poet is also the musician, and strives as much for tonal effect and rhythm as for word sense and beauty.

From "The Gardener:"

When she passed me by with quick steps, the end
of her skirt touched me.

From the unknown island of a heart came a sudden
warm breath of spring.

A flutter of a flitting touch brushed
me and vanished in a moment, like
a torn petal blown in the breeze.

It fell upon my heart like a sigh
of her body and whisper of her
heart.

From the same:

I am restless. I am athirst for
faraway things.

My soul goes out in a longing to touch the skirt of
the dim distance.

O Great Beyond, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget that I have no wings to fly,
that I am bound in this spot evermore.

I am eager and wakeful, I am a stranger in a strange
land.

Thy breath comes to me whispering an impossible
hope.

Thy tongue is known to my heart as its very own.
O far to seek, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget that I know not the way, that
I have no winged horse.

I am listless, I am a wanderer in my heart.

In the sunny haze of the languid hours, what vast
vision of thine takes shape in the blue sky!

O farthest end, O the keen call of thy flute!

I forget, I ever forget, that the gates are shut every-
where in the house where I dwell alone!

Tagore's translation of a song of Kabir:

O friend! Hope for Him whilst you live, know whilst
you live, for in life deliverance abides.

If your bonds be not broken whilst living, what hope
for deliverance in death?

It is but an empty dream that the soul shall have
union with Him because it has passed from the body.

If He is found now He is found then:

If not we do but go to dwell in the city of death.

If you have union now you shall have it hereafter.
Bathe in truth, know the true Guru, have faith in the
true name!

Kabir says: "It is the Spirit of the quest which
helps; I am the slave of this Spirit of the quest."

And again from Kabir:

Do not go to the garden of flowers!

O friend! go not there;

In your body is the garden of flowers.

Take your seat on the thousand petals of the lotus,
and gaze on the infinite beauty.

From "Gitanjali:"

He whom I enclose with my name is weeping in this
dungeon. I am ever busy building this wall all around;
and as this wall goes up into the sky day by day I lose
sight of my true being in its dark shadow.

I take pride in this great wall and I plaster it with
dust and sand lest a least hole should be left in this
name; and for all the care I take I lose sight of my
true being.

From "The Crescent Moon," a book of children's poems:

On the seashore of endless worlds children meet.

The infinite sky is motionless overhead and the rest-
less water is doisterous. On the seashore of endless
worlds the children meet with songs and dances.

They build their houses with sand, and play with
empty shells. With withered leaves they weave their
boats and smilingly float them on the vast deep. Chil-
dren have their play on the seashore of worlds.

They know not how to swim, they know not how to
cast nets. Pearl fishers dive for pearls, merchants sail
their ships, while children gather pebbles and scatter
them again. They seek not for hidden treasure, they
know not how to cast nets.

The sea surges up with laughter and pale gleams
the white of the seabeach; death dealing waves sing
meaningless ballads to the children, even like a mother
while rocking her baby's cradle. The sea plays with
the children, and pale gleams the
smile of the seabeach.

On the seashore of endless worlds
the children meet. Tempest roams
in the pathless sky, ships are
wrecked in the trackless water, death
is abroad and children play. On the
seashore of endless worlds is the
great meeting of children.



BARNES

Shark Stories By a Shark Hunter

Interesting tales of these voracious monsters by a man who spent years killing them as a profession—The terrible Gray Nurse, most dreaded of all, a frequent slayer of men.

SINCE the accidents on the New Jersey coast, a few weeks ago, in which swimmers were killed by man-eating sharks, the old controversy as to the existence of man-killing sharks has been revived. There are not wanting those who declare that the shark will never attack a man except through mistake or when he believes himself to be in danger. However that may be, the facts are indisputable that swimmers have fallen victims to those voracious monsters along our own Atlantic seaboard.

Of the many accounts of these great fishes, perhaps none is more interesting than that Louis Becke, a hunter of big marine game. Although his narrative deals with sharks he found in the Southern Pacific, they are, for the most part, the same breeds as those to be found in the Atlantic. Following is his contribution to the subject.

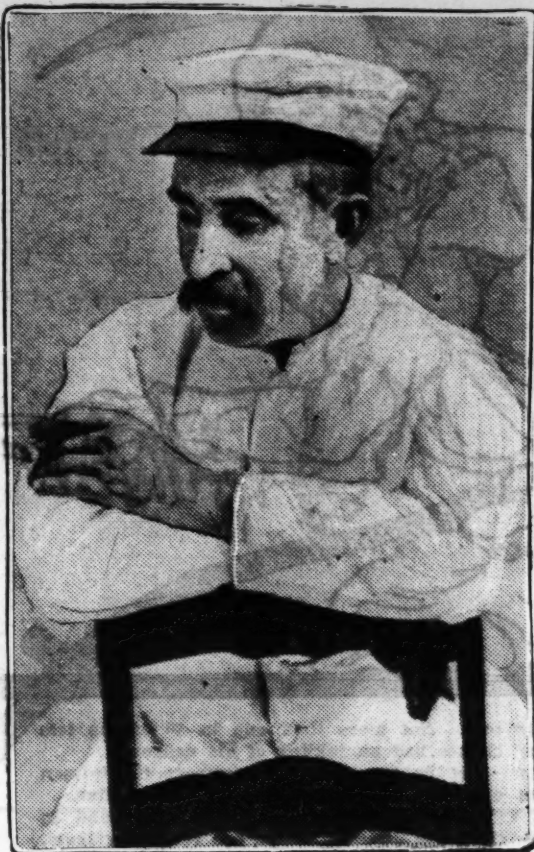
CONSIDERING the numbers of the various species of sharks which infest the warm waters of the Southern seas, and the countless thousands who bathe in the open so often, it is surprising that so few accidents occur. Sydney Harbor, for instance, is notorious for the number and ferocity of its sharks; and yet it is a matter of fact that seldom more than one or two persons are seized during the course of an entire year.

In the summer months, however, the warmth of the water tempts bathers into carelessness; people, especially boys, enjoy themselves by swimming in the open in preference to using one of the many public sea-bathing establishments, of which there are so many on the shores of Port Jackson. I have always considered the Parramatta River, Lane Cove, and the arms of the Parramatta as being far more dangerous to bathe in or to be upset in, in a boat, than the clear, crystal-like waters of the islands of the North or South Pacific. And, indeed, the majority of deaths caused by sharks at Sydney occur in the upper reaches of the harbor, where the water, not being clear, especially when the tide is on the ebb, these predatory terrors are enabled to approach almost unobserved, and seize the unsuspecting bather with far greater facility than would be afforded the brutes in a water uncontaminated with mud or any other coloring matter.

For me, sharks and their habits have always possessed a very great interest. For five years (when a boy) I resided at a point on the Parramatta River directly opposite the then penal settlement of Cockatoo Island, and my brothers and myself not only learnt a great deal about sharks, but had some local fame as expert shark catchers, and our knowledge grew when we subsequently went to reside at the little township at the mouth of the Hastings River, 160 miles north of Sydney. I must confess, however, that I did not in those days dream that later on in life I should, for two years, be engaged in shark catching in the South seas as a business on behalf of a firm of Chinese merchants. They employed small schooners, manned by Polynesians, and our fishing grounds were Providence Lagoon and other isolated atolls in the North Pacific. It took us from six to nine months to obtain a cargo of dried fins and tails for the Chinese markets, and the labor of catching and killing one to two hundred sharks every day was arduous in the extreme.

On the Eastern coast of Australia the names of several of the species of sharks differ from those given to them in Tasmanian, New Zealand and Victorian waters. Those that the Sydney fisherman knows best, and prove such a pest to him when pursuing his calling, and destroy human life are the Tiger shark, the Blue Pointer, the so-called White shark and the Gray Nurse. Then come the Six-gilled and the Seven-gilled shark, the Hammerheads and the Saw Shark.

There is also the well-known Wobblygong, a creature of extraordinary and beautiful coloring, haunting rocky



Louis Becke, expert hunter of sharks.

ottoms and feeding largely upon crawfish and other rustaceans. I have never heard of the Wobblygong attacking man. It is sluggish in its movements, and during the daytime may frequently be seen lying upon the bottom, its body resembling a gaily colored and motley-patterned strip of carpet. It is a nocturnal feeder but is often caught in the daytime if the baited hook is lowered directly in front of its mouth, which, unlike that of the mouth of its brethren, is not undershot.

The jaws are filled with a mass of ugly looking pointed teeth, set together in an irregular fashion, but all inclining inward. This shark has the most extraordinary power of assimilating the colorings and markings of its coat to its surroundings, and it requires a keen observer to determine whether the object at which he is gazing under 10 feet or so of water is not a patch of blue, red and orange colored seaweed growing upon stones or coral of equally brilliant and the same hues.

I have frequently found a Wobblygong lying asleep in shallow rocky pools at low tide and, seizing it gently but firmly by the tail, dragged it out of the water. I have never seen one exceeding five feet in length in Australian waters, but have heard of some attaining seven feet. Along each side of the head, and extending as far as the first gill slit, there is a very curious arrangement, consisting of a series of flaps of skin, growing out from the side of the head, and with irregular serrated edges—in fact, they struck me as resembling ragged maple leaves in their autumnal tints.

The appendages, when the creature is lying quiet, will often be seen to undulate gently as would seaweed when swayed by the passage of water through the crevices of a pool or by the current. Doubtless these are an aid to concealment, and possibly a source of attraction to inquisitive fish or crustaceans. I have several times tried to preserve the beautiful coloring of the skin of one of these sharks, but have always failed. The outlines of the markings have remained, but the colors soon faded.

The Blue Pointer is an exceedingly handsome shark, with a graceful, tapering body, long, projecting snout and an undershot mouth, provided with razor-sharp, non-serrated teeth. It is exceedingly swift in its movements, and can turn with lightning-like rapidity. The skin on the back and head is blue, growing lighter on the sides, and the belly a pure white.

This shark is more dreaded by the Australian line fisherman than any other, for

when two or three of them make their appearance, it is almost impossible to draw a hooked fish to the surface. I have frequently seen these monsters seize half a dozen hooked fish in quick succession upon as many lines and then, finding himself hooked, twine the lines round and round his body in his rage and efforts to escape.

It is always best, when not more than two or three of these brutes begin to persecute, to at once bait the shark tackle, hook and then haul them alongside in turn, and sever the spine at the juncture of the tail with a hatchet; then, if the boat is large enough and will stand the severe shaking, club them on the head, cut the lines and let the carcasses sink. But this can only be done when the boat is manned by at least three men well used to the danger of having an angry Blue Pointer alongside, lashing the water into foam, and snapping his jaws wildly in the chance hope of getting something between them on which to vent his fury. But even after having rid themselves of their enemy, the fishermen must up anchor and move to fresh ground, other Pointers, and perhaps a dreaded Gray Nurse or two, would be sure to find the ground ere long and, disdaining for the time being the bodies of their brethren, devote themselves to the fishing lines.

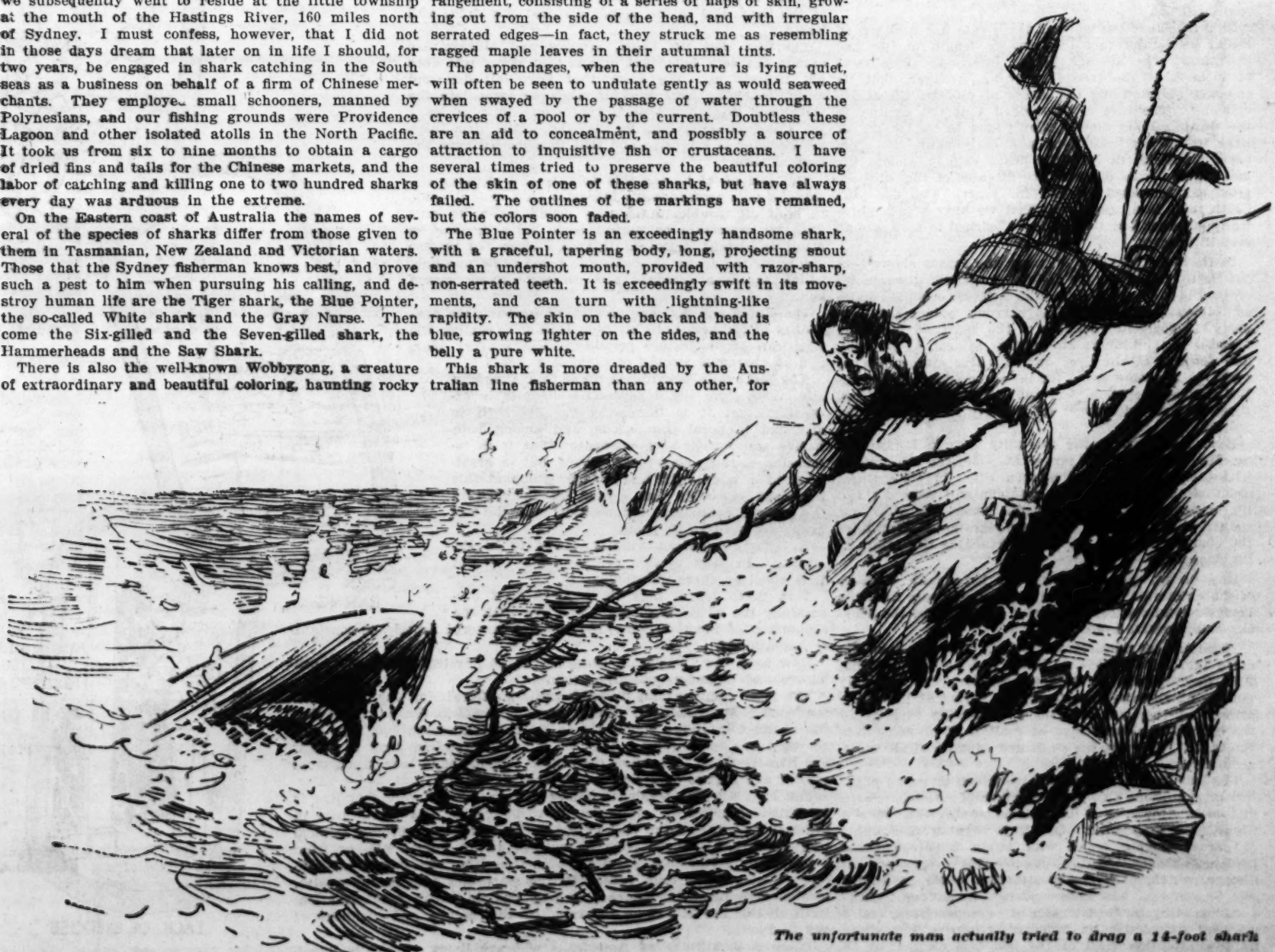
As far as I can remember, I know of only three instances in which human beings have been taken by Blue Pointers on the Australian coast. One occurred long years ago. A man-servant of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, seeing several Blue Pointers cruising about the base of some slippery rocks, foolishly baited a heavy shark line and lowered it down. It was at once seized, and the unfortunate man actually tried to drag a 14-foot long shark, weighing many hundreds of pounds, up onto the rocks! He slipped, fell in and was torn to pieces in a few seconds.

In another case, almost the same thing happened. A fisherman, furious at losing so many fine snapper by several of these voracious creatures which were hanging around his boat, made a thrust at one with a lance. He overreached himself and was at once devoured. In the third instance, a poor half-caste lad, in endeavoring to sever the tail of a Blue Pointer which was fast in a bowline alongside the boat, was knocked overboard by a blow of the tail, and was at once carried off by a second shark.

During the summer when the so-called sea salmon swarm into the Australian tidal rivers by countless thousands, the Blue Pointers and a small kind of Tiger shark create fearful havoc among their serried masses, and for days and days the beaches are strewn with salmon bitten in halves.

The Gray Nurse, like the White shark, is noted for its daring ferocity. It presents some very distinct characteristics from most other varieties of the family, the principal being the shape and formation of its teeth, which alone would render easy its identification. (By some people it is erroneously called the Shovel-nose shark, on account of the shape of its nose—the true Shovel-nose shark is distinct, favors white, sandy bottoms and shallow water and is more frequently seen about ocean beaches than in harbor waters, and is not considered dangerous to bathers or people in swimming. The aborigines of the East Coast regard it as the best of all the family for food and have not the slightest fear of them.)

(Continued on Page 14.)



The unfortunate man actually tried to drag a 14-foot shark onto the rocks. He slipped, fell in and was torn to pieces.

Was she playing false or no? "First of all," she queried, "how did you get here?" "Look, ponder! By the omnibus. The person who is June had seen the American and Josephine make off. How did you know?" "Only you and little birds put such foolish questions. Fandor was rushing already toward the door of the study. June remained motionless, his brow still resting on the glass."

be was bowling after them in a taxi, having given strict orders to go no nearer than the vehicle which he was driving. "In Dixon's motor car." "How did you get here yourself?" "Only you and little birds put such foolish questions. Fandor was rushing already toward the door of the study. June remained motionless, his brow still resting on the glass."

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Fantomax, or, The Exploits of Juve

(Continued From Page 3)

Shark Stories by a Shark Hunter

Other names for the Gray Nurse are the Long-Toothed shark, the Wolf-tooth and the Bull shark. In a large specimen of, say, 16 feet, the mouth is of a cavernous character, and the long, awl-like and non-serrated teeth appear to be fixed separately in the jaw bones. The first three or four at the nose end, on either side of the upper jaw, are placed straight up and down, the remainder all curve inward, but invariably between the straight and the curved teeth there are on each side too very small teeth—looking, in fact, as if they were of recent growth.

It is of such ferocious disposition that, whenever I have been alone in a small boat and have seen a "Nurse," I have always made for the shore as quickly as possible, for it has an unpleasant trick of darting at the blade of an oar and tearing it out of the rower's hand. It frequents shallow muddy water as much as it does the open sea or the boiling surf at the bases of rocks, or the long breaking rollers upon a sandy beach, and is always to be watched for and dreaded.

An instance of the daring savagery of this creature was witnessed by a number of horrified people in Sydney a few years ago. In one of the most congested parts of the harbor, at a spot near Pyrmont bridge, where the water is thick and filthy, a number of street arabs were bathing among a lot of floating logs of cedar, connected with each other by a chain and staples and forming a sort of dock. The boys were bathing inside this barrier of timber, some of which were grounded on the muddy bottom and some well afloat. Suddenly a Gray Nurse sprang out of the water over the stranded logs, seized a boy and swam off with him under one of the floating logs.

Many people in Sydney maintain that the fatalities occurring on the Parramatta River are caused by what is known as the ground shark, but it is the Gray Nurse who is the murderer. The aborigines say that the alleged ground shark of the rivers is a variety of the Wobbegong, and is a nocturnal feeding and non-man-eating creature, very rarely seen.

The Gray Nurse has a wide habitat. He is met with—to my own personal knowledge—pretty well all over the North and South Pacific, and is everywhere dreaded by both natives and whites. The only creature in

its own element that it fears is the killer—that savage little minor toothed whale, Orca Gladiator, the bull dog of the ocean, and the friend of the whaleman.

Apropos of the "killers," I may mention that there have been hundreds of instances where, when whale-boats have been stove in or smashed by being fluked by a sperm whale and the crews were swimming for their lives or clinging to bits of the broken boat, the attendant "killers" have actually swam up to the men and smelt them, or, as the whalemen say, "nosed" them, and swam off again in pursuit of the wounded whale. But to all sharks Orca is a deadly enemy, and attacks them fiercely as they attempt to strip off mouthfuls of blubber from a killed whale. And it is also a strange fact that whalemen have been, when capsize or stove in, surrounded by hundreds of Blue Pointers, and very, very rarely has one of them lost his life or even been bitten. In the deep ocean the Blue Pointers (the "blue shark" of the deep-sea sailor) may be met with in droves; the Gray Nurses only in twos and threes.

On one occasion I was landing, in a whaleboat, a load of provisions for a trader on Palmerston Island. When within a hundred yards of the beach two large gray sharks came up, and each tore an oar away from a native seaman. It was nearly dark and the boat was so deeply laden that we were glad to touch the beach. Returning to the ship, we lost another oar and the two brutes followed up alongside, and when the boat was being hoisted up one of them leaped clean out of the water at her. So much for the habits of the Gray Nurse.

Of the White shark not so many examples are seen or captured along the Australian seaboard. The word "white," as I have before mentioned, is a misnomer. It is probably, except the Tiger shark of the Indian Ocean, the largest of all the shark family except the "bone shark," known to whalemen. The Indian Ocean Tiger shark I have never seen, but I can quite believe that it attains the length of 40 feet, or even 50 feet, for I have seen a so-called white shark that measured 24 feet. At the shoulders it had the circumference of a fat bullock, and the largest teeth were two inches long and one and a half inches wide at the base.

This monster, which was of a pale bluish color on the back and a dirty yellowish white on the belly, was killed by a bomb lance from a whaleboat close to the reef of Pingelap (MacAskill's Island), North Pacific. It sank in 10 fathoms and the carcass was not recovered until the next day. In the stomach was a large green turtle, partly digested, weighing 130 pounds, together with two small hawk-bill turtles.

If I am not mistaken, the Challenger Deep Sea Sounding Expedition brought up in the dredge in the mid-Pacific teeth of the white shark five to six inches long and four inches wide at the base, and it was reasonably conjectured that the monster from which these fearful teeth were taken must have been from 80 to 90 feet in length! Furthermore, the teeth were of no great age, and it is not unlikely that at the present time there are still similar monsters in existence, ranging the ocean, as yet unseen by man.

Of the existence of the mighty "bone shark" there is no doubt. These creatures have been harpooned by the whalemen on several occasions but have "sounded" to such a vast depth that the lines had to be cut to prevent the boats from being dragged under. Whether it is really a "bone shark," as the whalers say, i. e., an enormous toothless shark with baleen plates like the right whale, or an unknown variety of the great "sulphur bottom" whale, may some day be known.

In Australian waters there are at least three or four varieties of the voracious six and seven gilled shark. Its teeth in the upper jaw are double pointed and fang-like; those of the lower jaw are flat, thin and serrated with either five or seven points. Its mouth is not undershot, being at the end of the head like the Wobbegong, and the seven (or six as the case may be) gills are placed vertically. On the back there is but one fin, situated far down on the "small," as the whalemen say, and the flukeless tail appears to be of an almost rudimentary character, like that of an eel, with thin "flanges" of skin extending on the under side from the tip to the ventral fin.

This ranger of the sea has the most repellent odor of all the shark family that I am familiar with, and on dark nights a continuous stream of phosphorescent fluids exudes from the gill slits as it swims along.

(Continued From Page 4)

2500 Needless Deaths a Day

changes, and to their aid preventive medicine must come. There are constantly at least 15,000,000 adults in America who have one or more of the organic diseases in some stage of development.

The period of development from the incipient to the serious stage of nonacute diseases may range from weeks to years, during which time they may be detected by occasional physical examinations and checked or cured if given proper attention. Fully 90 per cent of the 15,000,000 are drifting into these slowly developing and defensible organic diseases unknowingly. The State neither informs nor warns them.

The State now denies to the individual the privilege of killing his neighbor through ignorance or neglect of health precautions, but concedes him the privilege of killing himself by the very same methods. In other words, the State goes to a great deal of expense to save him from one disease, only to let him die prematurely from another without the slightest help or warning.

Is a life saved from tuberculosis or typhoid fever of any more value to the State and the family than a life saved from Bright's disease? Is it possible that it is right for the State to teach a citizen how to keep his premises in a hygienic condition and wrong for it to teach him how to keep his body and its organs in a healthful condition?

There is little to be gained by extending the extreme span of life, but it is of vital importance to our country and to posterity that we at least check the shortening of the active, productive period of life.

Why should not you and I and every sane person subscribe to and observe this pledge:

I wish to live a healthful life. I shall, therefore, learn and try to observe the rules of personal hygiene, which means the proper care of the body and its organs. I also pledge myself to have periodic health examinations to locate any health impairments in their incipency, when they will

respond to corrective measures or treatment.

If we are as highly civilized as we think we are, if we want to conserve our health and lives as we pretend we do, why should we not at once adopt this very sensible course?

Must we back away from this great problem of life-saving and of race protection because it is difficult, and continue to drift along the line of least resistance?

That is not the American way. This new burden has been placed upon us by the development of modern civilization, and we must not shrink from it.

If the human wastage from this enemy were stationary or even declining, it would still be the imperative duty of American lawmakers, educators, doctors, health officials and the press to make our people see this picture and apply relief. How much greater is the need for action when we consider the extraordinary increase which has occurred in the death rate from the organic diseases!

The Six Rubies

I stared at him, but I could not speak. He beat upon the table top with his fists.

"Was it a middle-aged chap with smooth gray hair? A chap who dines at the Bellevue, and calls himself Gregory?"

He sprang to his feet with a sudden cry.

"You fool! You gull! You blazing idiot! You miserable cat's-paw! That's Michael Gaunt himself!"

I saw the beautiful summer world like a kaleidoscope and I think my teeth chattered. I seem to remember stammering again and again.

"That's a lie—a lie—a lie. That's ridiculous."

I looked at the tall man, who was literally dancing with rage before me, from eyes of horror.

"It's a lie—a lie!" I babbled.

He stopped dancing and said, in a rough voice: "Give me the box you stole, imbecile!"

And that pulled me together and I laughed.

"Is it likely? Would I let the Gaunt ruby go out of my keeping twice over?"

As I look back now the fellow seems to have behaved with some patience. He said slowly, as if speaking to a child:

"There is no ruby in that box. There is a letter in it and a seal ring. The ring is nothing, but the letter is a letter that could ruin Michael Gaunt, and somebody else, too, if it were given into certain hands. I have been holding it over his head for three years—living on it, if you must know. By some infernal trickery he got you to steal the thing for him. Well, if it's in your pocket it hasn't yet reached Michael's hands. Give it to me!"

"I will open the box," said I heavily. "I will open it here before your eyes and prove you wrong. Give me a knife if you have one!"

He handed me a strong clasp knife. I slipped the thick blade into the crack of the box, near the lock, and twisted it. The cover flew up with a sudden snap, and the contents fell out—a common pebble and a scrap of folded newspaper. I started down upon these surprising objects with a kind of dull and stupid wonder, but my companion sprang to his

feet with a scream.

"Tricked! Bilked! Done for! Oh, my God!"

He clasped his head between his hands, but all at once stopped again and caught up the broken halves of the little red lacquer box, which he examined closely. He shook it in my face.

"That's not my box. It's like it, but it's another box altogether. The picture on the lacquer is different." His little, cold eyes blazed at me like a madman's.

"Speak up, you d— cat's-paw, and tell me what you've done with my box! Speak up before I tear you to pieces!"

"This is your box," said I drearily. "I took it out of the secret drawer where I'd seen it yesterday. I brought it straight down here. I haven't lost sight of it for an instant—that is—I mean—once!"

I thought of that moment when Gregory (or my cousin Michael) had drawn my attention to the two workmen and my back had been for a moment turned toward him. I told Graves about it.

"Could Gregory have had a duplicate box and substituted it? He was here with me just now and my attention was called away for a few seconds."

The man groaned. "Of course he could. My box was his, originally. Sometimes they come in sets."

He took his head once more between his hands.

"Where is he now?"

"Gone!" I said. "Gone!" I rose and pointed down the lake, where the motor boat was by now halfway to the Punta Balbianello; a tiny black insect speeding to safety.

Graves uttered a dreadful cry and ran to the outer edge of the road. I watched him dully, a fierce and grotesque figure of despair. Then he did an extraordinary thing. The other motor boat which I had seen earlier was still circling about like a gull in aimless leisure. Graves ran out on the deserted pontile, waving his arms and screaming. He may have known the man in the boat. I cannot say. In any case, he screamed to him

and the boat swerved a little from its course, running nearer. Graves leaped into the water with a prodigious splash, and I saw his hands on the gunwale, saw him clamber in, hatless and dropping. I

saw what seemed to be a kind of struggle between the two figures in the cockpit, or it may have been only Graves waving his arms. The motor boat had slowed down, but it began to gather way again. The two figures were bent over the machinery. It swept out upon the lake in a great soaring curve and turned toward the southwest, toward the Punta Balbianello and that other fleeing speck upon the still waters.

The broken lacquer box was under my feet on the gravel. I kicked it away and went across the road to watch that wild and furious pursuit. I watched it until my Cousin Michael Gaunt's boat had turned the point and was out of sight. The pursuer was more than half a mile behind, but it seemed to me a faster boat and I wondered how the chase would end. But I didn't care much. A blackmailer pursuing a trickster. There seemed to me little to choose between them.

Still I watched until the second motor boat had doubled the Punta Balbianello, and sighed and turned away. In the hotel the concierge stopped me as I was going to the lift and said Signor Gregory had left a parcel. I had forgotten it. I took the thing, a flat box such as might have contained notepaper or the like, under my arm, and went to my room, where I stood for some time gazing out of a window with eyes that saw nothing.

"Fool—gull—idiot—cat's-paw." Hard names, but they were all true. I thought of the sad and kindly face of the man who had so easily hoodwinked and made use of me, and I could summon up no rage against him. My rage was all against myself. I had been a fool and I had failed in my adventure. It was all to do over again.

I turned drearily to Cousin Michael's parcel and opened it, wondering what new mockery it might contain. I think I came near to my death of heart failure, for, wrapped in many thicknesses of tissue paper, it contained the object and prize of my long journey. The ruby was there. I even knew which of the six it was—the middle one of the sinister side. And there was a brief note as well.

"Forgive me, dear Peter! It was my only chance to escape from the hands of

a blackmailing scoundrel. And a woman's chance, too. Remember always that you have saved a woman from peril and that will make the thing easier to bear. I inclose the ruby which my ruffian of a father sent me. So your journey and your plans haven't gone for nothing.

"I liked you, Peter. I wish we might meet again, but I suppose we shan't, though the world is round. In any case, God bless you!"

"Your grateful cousin,

"MICHAEL GAUNT."

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2500 Needless Deaths a Day!



Fatalities in United States from preventable and deferable diseases estimated by expert at more than twice England's average daily loss in war—How the maladies of old age are invading middle life, under stress and strain of American conditions

WHEN Winston Churchill declared that the war is each day taking the lives of 1000 men of the English race, the appalling human cost of the European conflict was vividly brought home to the heart.

But the horror of this fact pales when science assures us that in the United States, which is at peace, 2500 needless deaths occur every day from disease; or, in other words, that every year nearly 1,000,000 men, women and children whose lives might have been preserved are permitted to die. For a moment attempt to visualize 1,000,000 funerals, with their millions of mourners—and then remember that this vast concourse of loss and sorrow could have been absolutely prevented.

In an effort to combat the enormous wastage of precious lives prominent men have organized the Life Extension Bureau in New York, which is "dedicated to the work of human salvage." Former President William H. Taft is chairman of the board of directors, and Gen. William C. Gorgas of Panama Canal fame is consultant on sanitation. The president of the association, Elmer E. Rittenhouse, tells in the following article of the national peril and the plans essayed to overcome it.

By **ELMER E. RITTENHOUSE.**

IT is estimated that the total annual deaths in the United States number about 1,500,000. Statistics indicate that fully 60 per cent of this mortality, or 900,000, is due either to germ diseases, which are or will be wholly preventable, or to diseases of the vital organs, in the vast proportion of which death may be prevented or deferred by adopting healthy living conditions. Each day there occur approximately 2500 needless deaths.

It is true that the general death rate has declined in recent years and that the average length of life has increased. The average person interprets these facts to mean that the race is growing stronger, that its capacity for standing the stress of modern life is increasing. The fact is overlooked that the decline in the death rate is almost wholly due to the saving of lives in infancy, childhood and early adult life from germ diseases. In fact, the death rate in middle life and old age from degenerative diseases of the vital organs has increased steadily for years. The declining death rate, then, means not that we have grown physically stronger, but that we have learned to step around certain dangers.

In the short period of 10 years, the census shows that the death rate from the following organic diseases increased in a group of more than 5,000,000 occupied males as follows: Diseases of the nervous system and apoplexy, 19 per cent; diseases of the heart, 29 per cent; diseases of the kidneys and urinary system, 43 per cent, and diseases of the liver and digestive system, 34 per cent. In the same group for the same period the fatalities caused by typhoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia (all germ diseases) decreased respectively 5, 43 and 41 per 100,000.

Evidence found in the mortality records indicates a marked decline in the power of American workers to withstand the strain of modern life. In the natural order of things, the human machine will wear out and life must end. But why should Americans wear out sooner, now, than they did a few years ago? Why have the chances of early death after reaching the prime of life increased?

How do we know that this has happened? Because of the extraordinary increase in the death rate from the breakdown of the heart, arteries, kidneys and the nervous and digestive systems.

These are the diseases of old age. They are reaching down into middle life and below and increasing there. And these slowly developing afflictions are not only cutting off the working productive period of life at its prime, but they are lowering the working capacity of the individual often before he realizes it, or recognizes the cause. They are the concealed enemies of alertness, accuracy and efficiency.

The Life Extension Institute has given thorough physical examinations to a large number of officials, clerks and other employees of banks and commercial houses. These were the results: Only 3 per cent were normal; 38 per cent were found with minor impairments or tendencies indicating the possible early approach of disease, which, with proper attention, could be headed off; 51 per cent had from moderate to serious impairments needing medical treatment or supervision, and 8 per cent were seriously impaired, requiring immediate medical attention. All of the last two classes, or 59 per cent of the whole, were sent at once to their doc-

tors. Not more than one in 10 of the two classes had an inkling of his danger.

Let us for a moment compare the human organism to the machinery of a locomotive.

Accidents to the locomotive correspond to the germ diseases, which are really accidents, and in time will doubtless all be prevented.

In the wear and tear of the valves, boiler tubes, cylinders, bearings and other vital parts of the locomotive, we have organic diseases—the diseases of degeneration; for the life of the locomotive, like that of man, is determined by the strain which is put upon its hardest working parts.

There are two general causes for shortening the life of a locomotive which also apply to the human machine. If it is originally defective or structurally weak, the stress of service soon puts it out of commission. If its machinery is not properly cared for, it will soon go to the scrap heap.

But we treat this machine of metal better than we do the human machine; every bearing, every point of friction and strain is carefully watched. The engineer and fireman are constantly inspecting the vital parts, and they are ever on the alert for the slightest change in the normal sound of its workings, which to them would mean that something was out of adjustment. In this event, they promptly proceed to correct it before damage is done. The vitals of the locomotive are not only thoroughly inspected at the end of every run, but every so often it has a general overhauling.

In running the human machine, we take no such precautions. We feed it too much or too little fuel. We overstrain its valves, tubes (arteries) and its vital parts generally by making it carry a heavier load than it should, and by excesses of various kinds. We give little heed to the proper adjusting of our food to the needs of the body, and to the proper disposal of poisons and waste.

The fact that the heart, arteries and kidneys are among the very important organs that never rest does not impress us. We know that they toil day and night, that they were working when we came into the world and that their task is continuous until we leave it. Common sense tells us that the strain upon these vital organs is excessive and that they should have the best of care.

But instead of having this delicate and complex machine of ours professionally inspected from time to time, to head off trouble in its early development, we wait until by overstrain or neglect some valve or tube or other important organ is injured. Then we clamor loudly for the doctor to repair and restore this machine, which has been damaged and perhaps ruined beyond hope.

The stupid and perverse practice of ignoring the possibility of sickness until stricken with it is costing the American people 900,000 premature deaths every year, and an enormous amount of needless sickness.

The best available evidence shows that American life waste from the degenerative diseases is excessive; that it is increasing rapidly, both in city and in rural populations, and among both native and foreign-born elements; that it is increasing in the younger age groups, but in greater ratio in middle life and old age, and that this increased mortality has caused an increase in the general death rate commencing with the age group from 40 to 50 years.

In short, American vitality seems to be declining. In view of this evidence, may we not well consider these questions:

How much longer may we hope to meet successfully the struggles of peace and war with the proportion of inactive, flabby-muscled, low-powered Americans constantly increasing?

How long can the nation endure with the physical fitness of its producers and defenders steadily declining?

The most common and plausible reason offered for the downward tendency of the American vitality curve is found in the statement that the changes in living conditions in the last two generations have been so rapid and extraordinary that we have not yet had time to adjust our lives to them. We know that these changes have been much more radical and abrupt here than in Europe.

The high nervous tension under which Americans work and live is virtually unknown in other countries. There is also significance in the fact that during the past 50 years the proportion of our population which has changed from an outdoor to an indoor life, or from a physically active to a physically inactive life, has enormously increased. This has been caused by the marvelous gain in our wealth, in time-saving and labor-saving devices and in cheap transportation. With all this has also come a change in the nature and richness of our food.

There are millions of Americans who are living physically unbalanced lives as a result of these

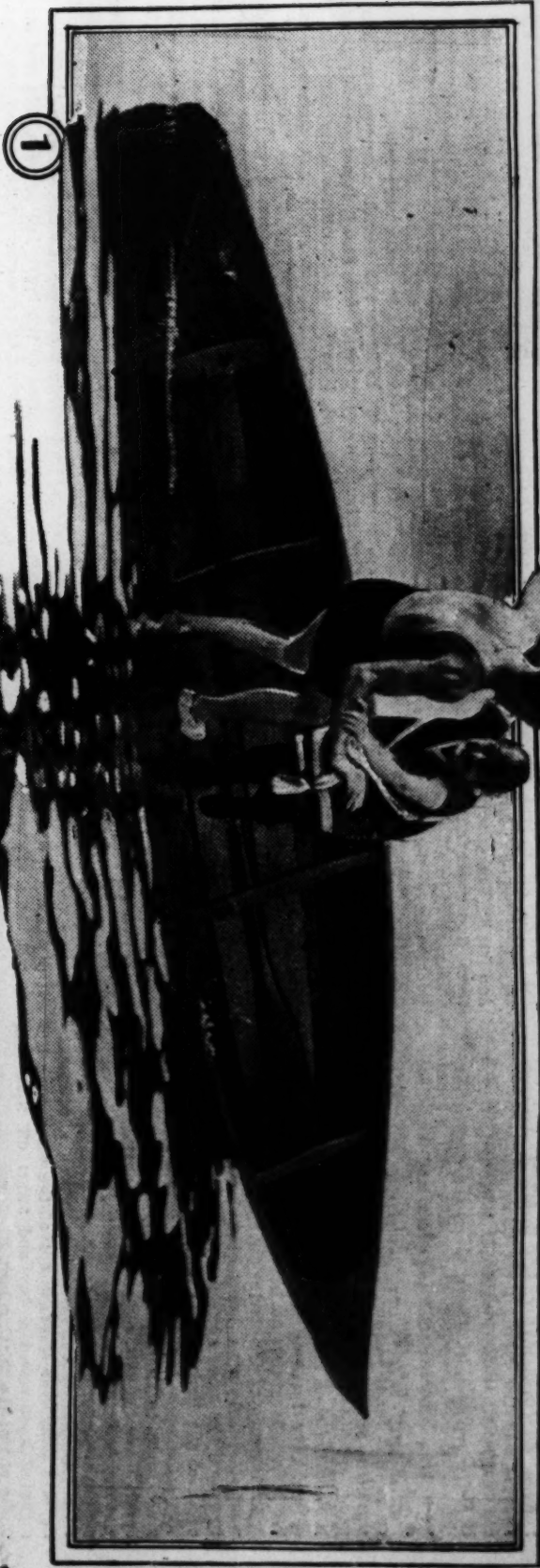


The Spy Who Dined With the Kaiser

SAFETY FIRST IN A CANOE

Here are valuable hints by an expert for the guidance of the amateur

If you want to change seats in a canoe wait until you get the craft on shore. Attempting to change seats on the water often results in a sickening lurch on the part of the canoe, a yell, and a scramble on the part of the canoeists, then a wetting splash—



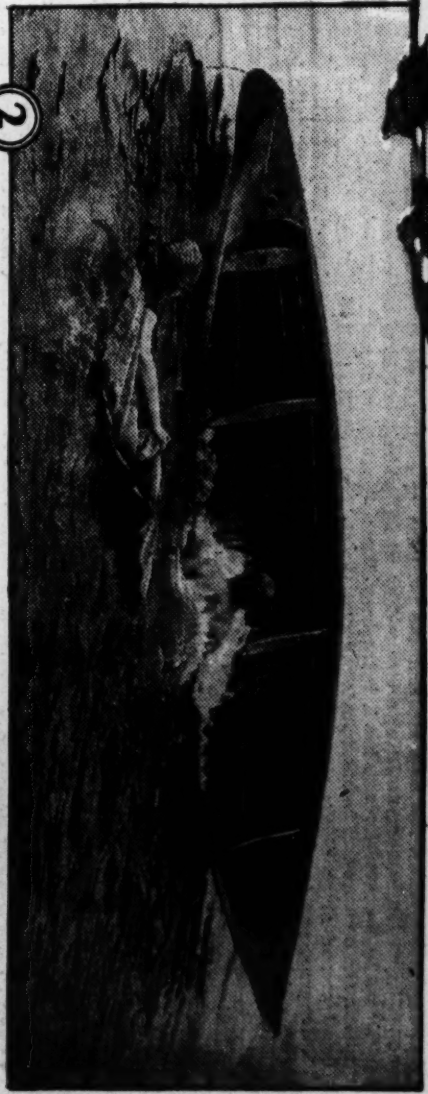
By Earl J. Fisher,
A Famous Canoeist.

If you want to feel safe, and be safe in a canoe, make friends with it. Know it in all its moods. Study it as you would a horse. Know how far it can be trusted, and at what point it is liable to become refractory. When you have learned these things you will find fear slipping from you like a cloak; for familiarity breeds—not contempt—but a sense of security.

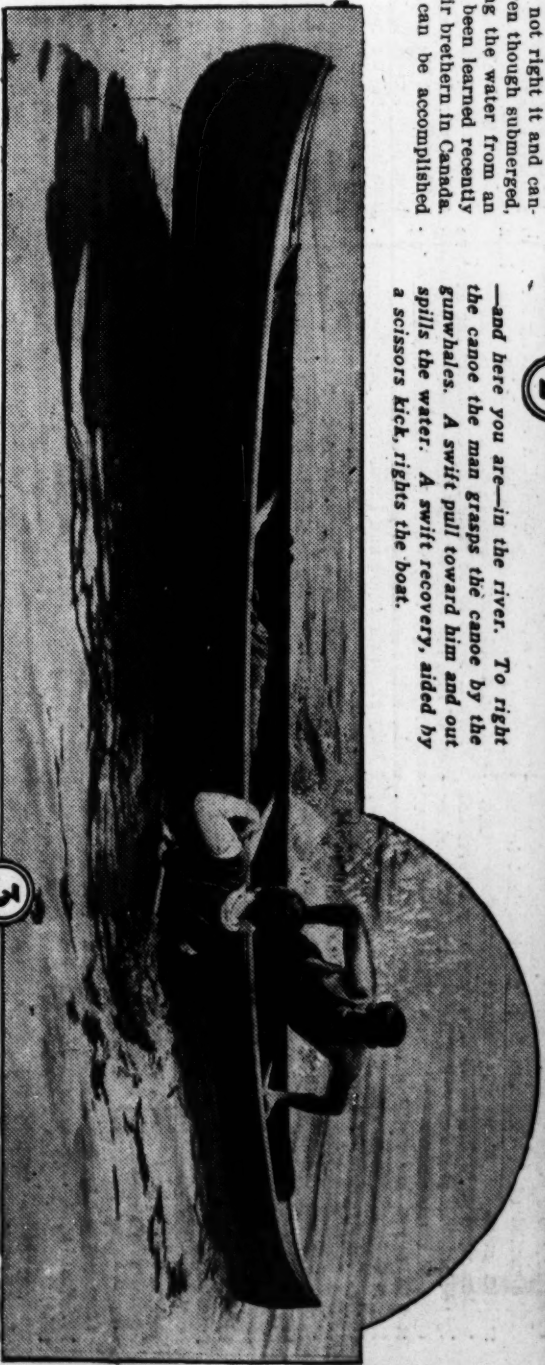
The first thing to be remembered is this: Under no conditions can a canoe sink. Therefore, if you can swim, and happen to upset in the middle of a river or a lake, there is no necessity to become panicky. The canoe can be righted in less than half a minute. And even if you do not right it and cannot swim, the craft can still, even though submerged, support your weight. Emptying the water from an upset canoe is a trick that has been learned recently by American canoeists from their brethren in Canada. This process of shaking out can be accomplished most readily with a cedar

canoe, or a canvas covered boat having only narrow inwales, or strips along the inside edge at the tap. Broad inwales prevent the water from spilling over the side.

If you are in the habit of taking a woman companion on your canoe trips your outfit should include an air cushion. It serves as both an easy seat and a life preserver.



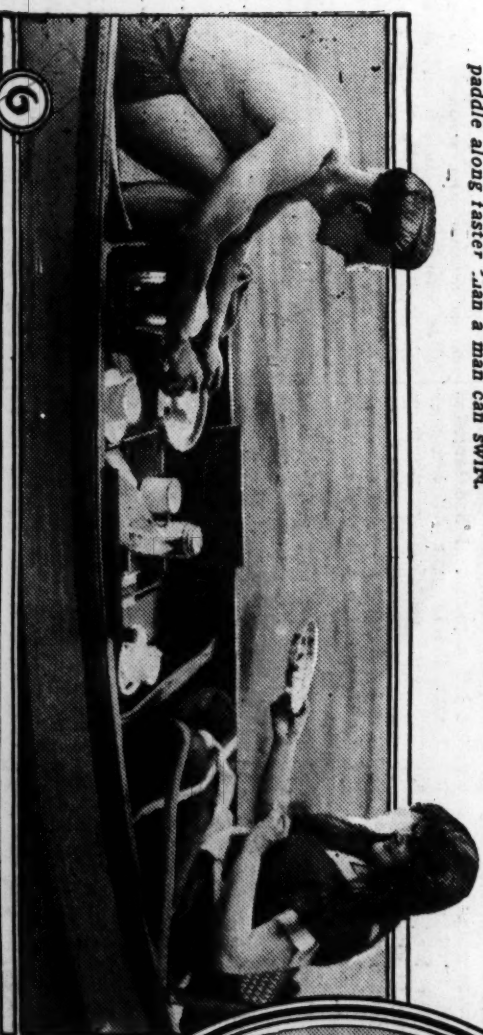
—and here you are—in the river. To right the canoe the man grasps the canoe by the gunwales. A swift pull toward him and out spills the water. A swift recovery, aided by a scissors kick, rights the boat.



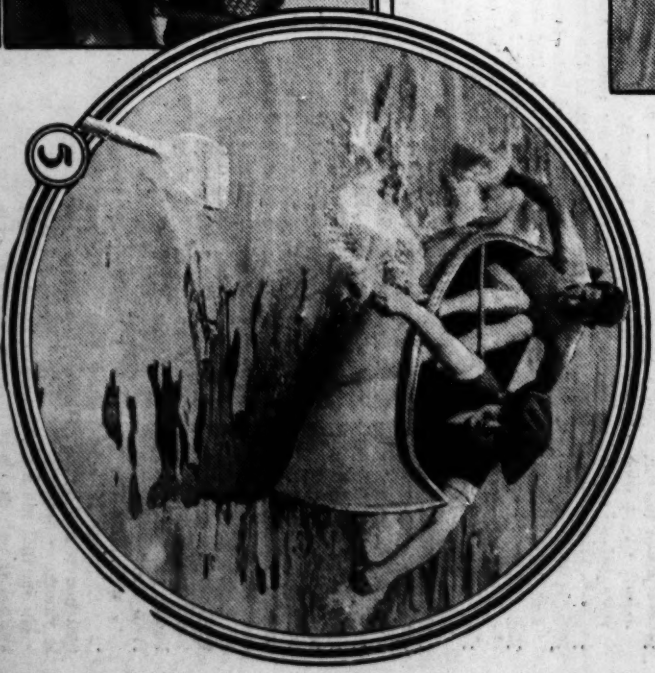
To regain your seat in the canoe is something of an accomplishment. While one steadies the canoe the other, holding one hand on the gunwale and the other far over on the thwart to lend additional steadiness to the craft, hoists himself quickly in. And while the other is climbing in he keeps his weight on the opposite side.



When a canoe cannot be righted it need not be deserted. The paddler sits in the stern seat with only his head and shoulders above the water. His weight raises the bow a few inches above the water. Once he has gained momentum he can paddle along faster than a man can swim.



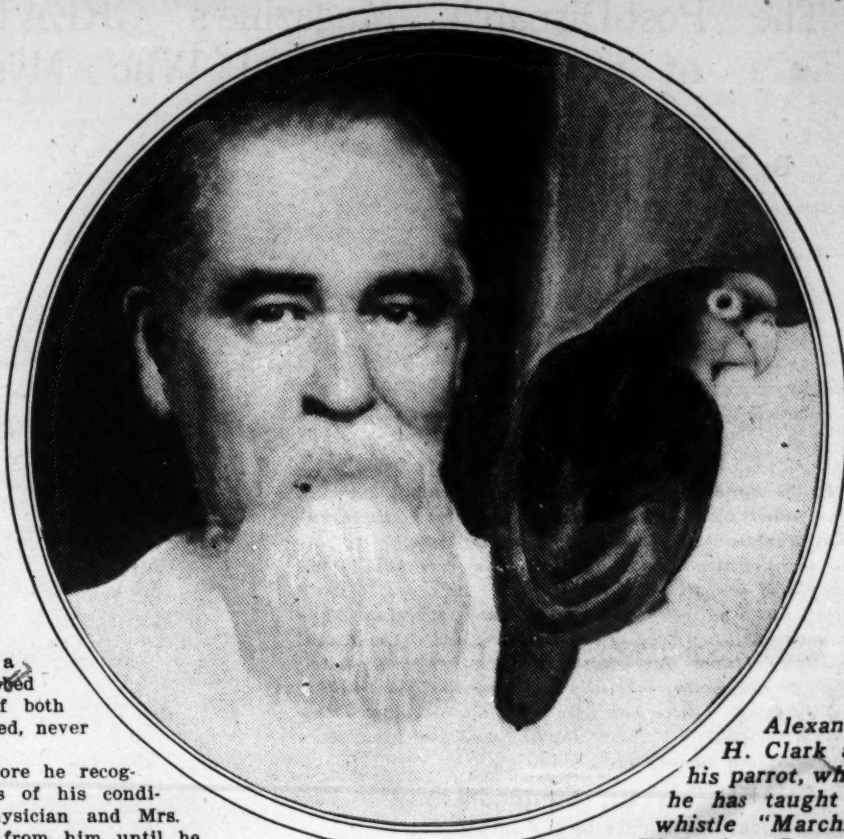
If you are out for a day's trip in a canoe you can have a very palatable dinner, both cooked and served in a canoe. A little oil stove, a folding table, edibles of the kind that "go well" on a warm day—and there you are. "All the comforts of home"—in a canoe.



If you lose your paddle and have no extra one aboard, don't shout for help, or allow yourself to be carried away by the current. Simply lean low over the sides and use your flattened hands as blades.

Beating Fortune in the Risky Livestock Game Although Bedfast and Helpless for 37 Years

The remarkable story of Alexander H. Clark who, though paralyzed, when struggling against debt, never grew discouraged—How he bought cattle from his room, managed a farm, started a telephone exchange, was baptized in a bathtub and married in an invalid's chair. -:- -:- -:-



Alexander H. Clark and his parrot, which he has taught to whistle "Marching Through Georgia."

IN the isolated, pastoral village of Mount Sterling, Ill., there is a certain pleasant cottage with a large bow window which looks towards the East and commands a good view of one of the principal thoroughfares of the community. At almost any hour of the day, a passerby who gazes into the window will find his vision arrested by a face which any physiognomist would immediately pronounce remarkable.

He will see little else of the owner of that countenance, for he is lying on a bed, with a sheet drawn up around his shoulders. The shoulders are broad, the chest deep, while a hand, that peeps out from under the covering, is strong and well made. Observation of these things, however, is an afterthought, for the face and head are certain to demand, at first, unusual attention.

The head is rather large, with a high, broad forehead, eyebrows penciled in firm, regular lines, surmounting a pair of fine eyes, set rather wide apart. The face, smooth-shaven as to the cheeks but with a white, rather patriarchal beard, is that of a man whose virility is unimpaired either by mental or bodily suffering. While the whole aspect of the man is the reverse of grim, it is a face without a weak line in it anywhere.

One would understand intuitively that the owner of such a face would not be easily daunted by the vicissitudes of this life. Such an estimate would be the correct one, for, if there ever was a man who has breasted tide of misfortune that might well have overwhelmed the stoutest heart, it is this man at the east window.

He is Alexander H. Clark and for 37 years his visual horizon has been bounded by the view from this east window and that from the east window of another house in which he formerly lived. For almost four decades he has been unable to walk a single step. While he has lain there, physically helpless, he has seen wealth come and go and come again, created by the industry of his brain, and replaced when circumstances which he could not control had swept it almost entirely away.

From his bed he watched through the years, as the wife of his youth faded and died and while their children flourished for a while and then followed her. To him on his bed time brought consolation and a new love. From his bed he was lifted into a tank to be baptized and from his bed he was lifted to a chair to be married again. As he has lain on his bed, shrewd and daring business plans have matured in his mind, to be put later into execution and to bring prosperity to him and his.

Mr. Clark was born in this same Illinois county March 19, 1846. His father was a farmer and stockman and he naturally grew up in this twin business. His early education was in a log school house in what was known as the Pea Ridge neighborhood. Physically robust and mentally active he did not waste many years before settling down to the task of making the world give him a livelihood. He was married at 19. Two children, a son, who only lived 10 years, and a daughter, Lucy, who lived 25, were born of this union.

Those were almost pioneer days in that part of the country. While a decent living could be made at farming, the rewards—and the risks, too—were much greater in the livestock business and it was inevitable that, for an ambitious young man as Alex Clark was, there could be no permanent contentment in the humdrum routine of ordinary farming.

He was still very young when he began making long trips across the prairies into Missouri and Kansas, buying cattle and driving them back to Illinois. For weeks at a time he lived in the saddle and while the hardships were so great that, he says now, he used to declare every trip would be his last one, yet, when the returns came in and he glanced at the profit side of his ledger, he would forthwith determine to make another excursion.

When the Civil War broke out, he made two unsuccessful attempts to enlist in the Union army. The second attempt, in 1863, was on the point of success when an uncle appeared and forbade the recruiting officer to enroll him, saying the boy was too young and his parents might not consent. He was bitter against this uncle but the bitterness passed away when the uncle himself enlisted and ultimately succumbed to the hardships of a campaign in the South.

By the summer of 1879, Clark had prospered so far that he determined to build a home on a farm he owned about a mile and a half from Mount Sterling. What with investments in his business and security notes he had signed he then owed about \$3000 and he would have to go into debt \$1000 more for the house, but that appeared a mere trifle, as his ability to make money was already established. The founda-

tion for the house had been laid when, in August of that year, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., with a shipment of cattle.

He became slightly ill on the trip. After his return, he went to his farm and he still remembers his thrill of elation as he walked around on the foundation stones. Within a few days a paralytic stroke robbed him of the control of both legs and he went to bed, never to walk again.

It was not long before he recognized the hopelessness of his condition, although his physician and Mrs. Clark kept the news from him until he had thought it out for himself. His case then seemed indeed desperate. His debts began to burden him and, to make matters worse, defaults were made on certain large notes which he had signed as security.

Happily, he was not easily dismayed. As soon as his house was finished he was moved into it. He determined to go on with his livestock business. He directed that feed yards be established where he could see them from an east window and he had large scales installed about 100 feet away. Thus he began a business which has lasted for 37 years in which he has used his own brains and the hands and legs of others.

At different times he formed partnerships. The first one was with his brother, William. The second was with a young man, Edwin Pendleton, who, after being associated with him for six years, married the daughter, Lucy. Mr. Clark declares the faithfulness and integrity of his associates was indispensable to his later success.

As everyone who has lived in the country knows, the livestock business is one in which the risks are great and the returns are uncertain. A good season will mean a big profit but there are any number of things which may turn profit into disaster. A bad investment, bad judgment as to the quality of the animals, an unpropitious crop year, accidents of climate, a sudden overturn of the market, epidemics of diseases outside influences which can neither be measured nor forecast—all of these things affect it vitally. Yet, while he says he has made lots of money and lost lots,

signment of hogs and the buyer would guess them to average so much in weight. If the seller said, "You can have them at that," the buyer would pay for the weight guessed at the prevailing market price. If they weighed more, the buyer, of course, would gain by the transaction. If they weighed less, the seller would gain.

Mr. Clark says he got so used to seeing animals in the same surroundings, as he looked from his east window, that he rarely made a mistake. Moreover, although the scales were 100 feet away, he could tell, from the position of the weights and gauge, within 10 pounds of what any consignment was weighing.

He was not so fortunate when he trusted to the ability of some of his lieutenants. One of his heaviest losses was when a man he had sent to Iowa to buy cattle overguessed their average weight by many pounds and had to pay the difference.

In addition to his livestock business Mr. Clark managed his 180-acre farm. To some of his employees the retentiveness of his memory and his ability to visualize things that were happening were astounding. "Why, that man," a negro hand once was heard to declare, "can look out of that window, clear around the barn and into the basement."

He knew the condition of every piece of machinery, every bit of equipment, all the fences, gates and sheds on the place. He saw to it that the house was kept painted and everything about it was in good repair.

"People used to expect to find my place looking like a widow's," he likes to say, "but they were always surprised."

He admits that he worked his men hard and that he kept close account of what they were doing, but declares no man who ever worked for him once was unwilling to do so a second time. He knew almost to a minute when a given piece of work should be finished and, if there was delay, made it his business to find out the reason.

Once a neighbor reported to him he had overheard two of Clark's hands agreeing to suppress the information that one of his teams had run away. One of these men was driving a team of mules to an old plow and the other a team of horses to a new plow. Next day Clark told the man with the mules to hitch up to the new plow.

"From that time on," he remarks with a chuckle, "there was so much jealousy between those two chaps that there was no further danger of them getting together in an agreement to keep information from me."

It was to afford him means of communicating with people he and his partner dealt with in Mount Sterling that the first telephone line in that section was built. It was Mr. Clark's business acumen that made it possible. Later when other farmers' lines were built, a stock company was formed in which he was a principal stockholder. Later the plant was sold for \$12,000 and became the nucleus of the present Mount Sterling exchange.

Although he never was an irreligious man, Mr. Clark's malady quickly brought him to a sober view of life. He determined to join the Mount Sterling Disciples of Christ Church. Being a firm believer in immersion as the Scriptural baptism, he procured a big bathtub, sent for a minister and was baptized in his own home.

Although he has never set foot inside of the church, he is a devout member and a regular contributor. That he might hear the songs and sermons he had a special telephone apparatus fitted up. There was a transmitter over the pulpit and he had a double set

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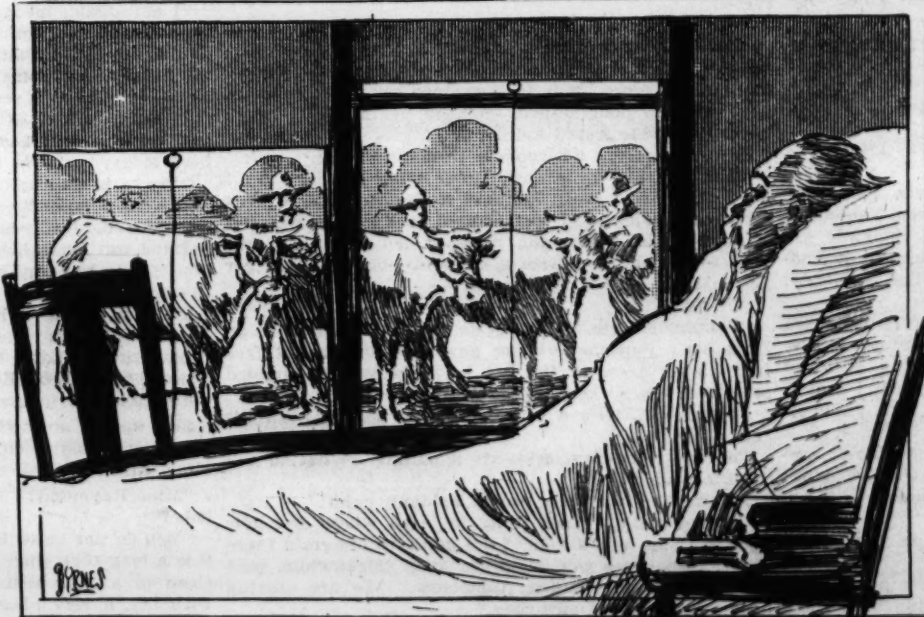
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Dealers would bring their cattle in front of his window, from which he inspected them. He is expert in judging their weight by sight and rarely makes a mistake.

Mr. Clark declares that not a single year of the 37 has failed to "see us come out ahead."

While he relied considerably upon his associates and employees his own judgment as to the worth and quality of the stuff he bought was the final word. Somebody would tell him that a certain lot of hogs, for instance, was for sale and appeared to be worth so much. He would send word to the owner to bring them around. They would be driven into his feed lots and he would look at them from his window. Then he would either make an offer or reject them on the spot. When he made an offer it was to be accepted or declined, with no jockeying about price. He knew exactly what he wanted and how much he would pay for it and everybody else knew that he knew.

It is said that his ability to guess at the weight of animals was marvelous. It was a common practice among stock dealers to "guess off" animals without weighing them. Thus a seller would have a con-

The Spy Who Dined With the Kaiser

Reporter for London Daily Mail tells of astounding adventure that brought him to banquet table with Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria—On train from Constantinople, looked out of window at Nish and saw War Lord striding up and down platform—Jumped off and got invitation to royal feast—Says Kaiser has aged terribly and coughs incessantly, but still has port of an Emperor

THE most amazing personal adventure of the whole war was that of a reporter for the London Daily Mail who, trembling in his boots lest his incognito should be penetrated, dined with Kaiser Wilhelm and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Nish on Jan. 18 of this year. He had reason to feel somewhat perturbed, for the discovery of his identity would inevitably have resulted in a firing squad's paying him its devoirs at dawn of the next morning.

This journalist is not an Englishman, but a native of one of the neutral countries of Europe. Engaged by Lord Northcliffe to investigate for the Daily Mail conditions in Turkey and the Balkans under German management, he armed himself with credentials from a newspaper in a neutral country and was able, by a judicious use of tact and flattery, to ingratiate himself with the authorities of the central empires as a friendly observer.

In Constantinople he succeeded in obtaining an interview with the redoubtable Enver Pasha. On his return from Turkey through Serbia he had the astounding good luck to find no less a personage than the German Emperor striding up and down the platform of the railway station in Nish. How the journalist obtained an invitation to the royal banquet that night is related by him in a book, "My Secret Service," just published by Doran. The author carefully conceals his name and that of his native country.

"It has been suggested," the reporter writes, "that my meeting with the Kaiser was a matter of luck. In a way it was; but it was more particularly due to my persistent desire to see Belgrade. I had failed to get there during my outward journey to Constantinople, but I was determined not to be balked.

"I had no thought of staying at Nish, and it was not until we were approaching the station of that town that a fellow passenger, a German noncommissioned officer, looked out of the window and shouted so loudly and excitedly that all the passengers could hear: 'Unser Kaiser ist hier!' (Our Emperor is here!). I jumped up and looked out of the window and saw the flags and decorations, and felt that indeed fate had been kind to me.

"My feelings when I ascertained the presence of the Kaiser can only be appreciated or understood by a journalist. I soon gathered together my belongings with the aid of a German soldier I called to help me. I then decided to approach as near as possible to the Kaiser himself. As a matter of fact I was not far away from him. King Ferdinand had only a few minutes previously received him on his arrival from the West, and the royal pair were walking up and down the platform, arm in arm, and without ceremony. I noticed a handkerchief in the Kaiser's hand which he was constantly lifting to his mouth, but the distance was too great for me to hear him coughing.

"I had never seen Ferdinand before, and it was fully eight years since I had seen the German Emperor—and what a change those eight years had wrought! The Kaiser is not a tall man, as he is represented to be in photographs, and by the side of the great massive figure of the hawk-nosed Ferdinand—who has a duck-like waddle—the War Lord seemed almost diminutive.

"The Kaiser wore a long gray coat, with grayish fur collar, and a spiked helmet covered with some khaki-like material. The place where the monarch's promenade was held by German guards.

"What struck me most about the Kaiser was his obvious air of fatigue. It might have been due to the war, to the effect of his two-day journey, or to ill health. He looked a tired and broken man. His hair was white, although his mustache was suspiciously dark, and his face was drawn and lined. There was also an entire absence of the old activity of gesture, the quick, nervous wheeling about, and the unstable manner of the man. There was constant use of the handkerchief, a large Turkish affair of red, embroidered with the white Turkish star and crescent in the corner.

The narrator's observations were interrupted by Bulgarian officers and a file of troops, who inquired what his business was in Nish. When he explained he was led away to the chief of the Bulgarian Press Bureau, M. Romakoff, on whom he made a pleasant impression by praising the prowess of the



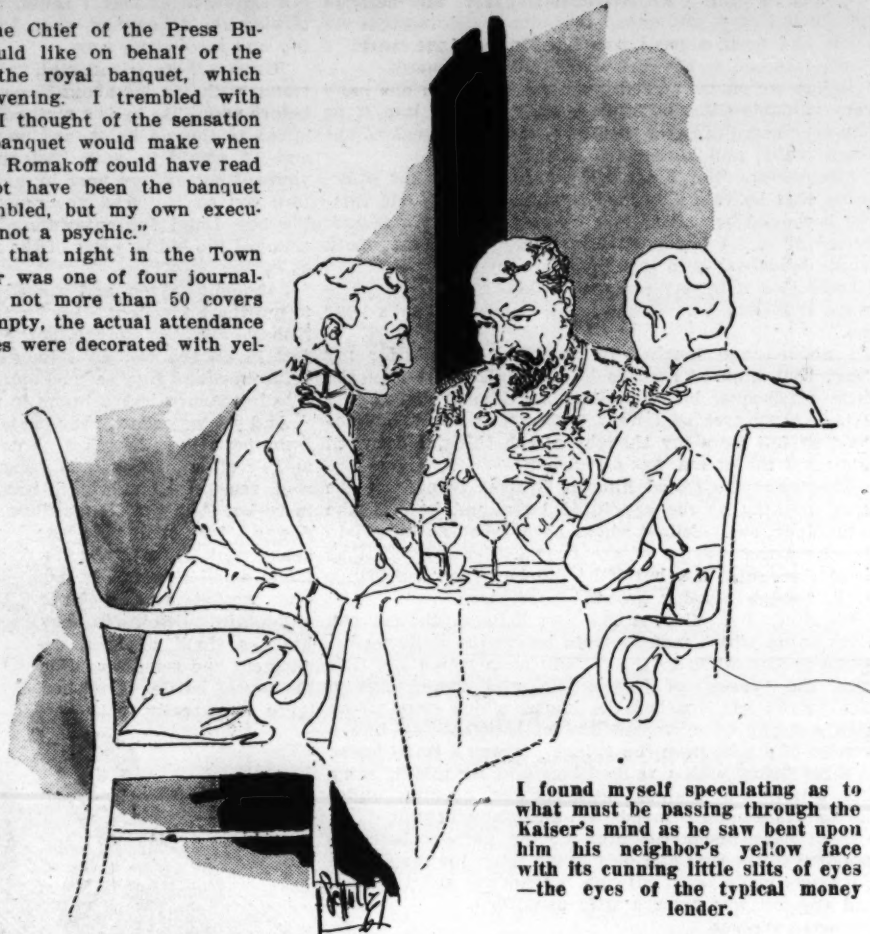
The royal pair were walking up and down the platform without ceremony.

Bulgarian army. Then came the astonishing occurrence:

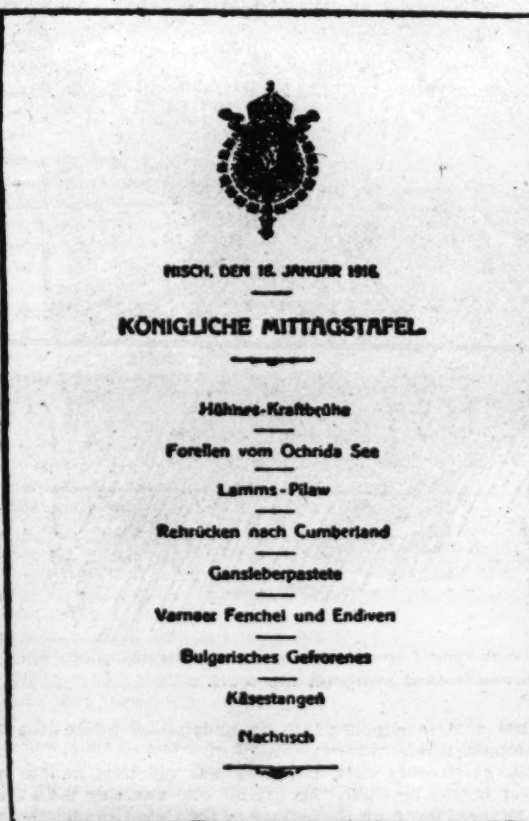
"I was addressed by the Chief of the Press Bureau and asked if I should like on behalf of the neutral press to attend the royal banquet, which was to be given that evening. I trembled with excitement and joy when I thought of the sensation that my account of the banquet would make when it reached England. If M. Romakoff could have read my thoughts it would not have been the banquet alone about which I trembled, but my own execution; fortunately he was not a psychic."

The banquet was held that night in the Town Hall of Nish. Our author was one of four journalists present. There were not more than 50 covers and several places were empty, the actual attendance being about 40. The tables were decorated with yellow roses. The band of the Life Guards played a program of music. Herewith is reproduced the menu card, which the author took with him to London as proof for the skeptical that he was actually present. He resumes the narrative:

"The Kaiser sat on King Ferdinand's right, and on King Ferdinand's left sat Gen. von Falkenhayn, chief of the German General Staff. Interested as I was in the Kaiser, I was hardly less intrigued by the personality of Von Falkenhayn, who is the brain of the great German war machine.



I found myself speculating as to what must be passing through the Kaiser's mind as he saw bent upon him his neighbor's yellow face, with its cunning little slits of eyes—the eyes of the typical money lender.



MENU CARD OF THE BANQUET AT NISH.

The card bears the royal arms of King Ferdinand. The translation is as follows: "Nish, Jan. 18, 1916. Royal Banquet: Chicken broth, trout from Lake Ochrida, plaff of lamb, venison a la Cumberland, pate de foies gras, fennel and endive, Bulgarian ice, cheese straws, dessert."

Although a man well into his 50s, he looks as if he had not yet crossed the half-century mark. It would be difficult to find a man with more refined and good looking features. He is trim and alert of movement, has close-cropped gray hair, and seems the personification of vigor, virility and vivacity. Whenever I looked across at him chatting quite freely with the Kaiser and Ferdinand, I had the impression that here was a man with far-reaching vision and great executive power.

"I sat less than 15 yards from the royal pair, and I had every chance of observing closely each change in expression or smile that flitted across their countenances. Now as I look back on the scene I see the Kaiser not only perpetually coughing, but looking so tired that I wonder afresh what purpose brought him from a sick bed in Berlin to a little Serbian town with its dim petroleum lamps. Whatever the Kaiser's sufferings, he was obviously endeavoring to be as pleasant as possible. He looked a pathetic figure as he sat coughing, as if his throat were choked with some virulent substance, and it must have cost him great effort to smile repeatedly as Ferdinand leaned across and whispered something in his ear.

"I found myself speculating as to what must be passing through the Kaiser's mind as he saw bent upon him his neighbor's yellow face, with its cunning little slits of eyes—the eyes of the typical money lender. Try as he will, Ferdinand can never disguise the suggestion of craftiness that is stamped upon his features. Those little eyes of his seem to be the windows of a very dark soul, and behind that pepper-and-salt bearded face there is a very cunning brain at work.

"From the fact that the Kaiser ate and drank practically nothing I was led to believe the story that he always eats before attending these state functions. Certainly monarch never did less justice to an admirably cooked meal. He did not even take wine. On the other hand, Ferdinand ate of each and all the dishes with great appetite, sipping his special brand of white wine with evident relish.

"The contrast between the Emperor and King was most marked when they stood up. By the side of the big, clumsy looking Ferdinand the Kaiser looked almost insignificant. All through the meal I could scarcely take my eyes away from the haggard face of the author of the world war. The only thing about him that was not changed was his upright deportment. He stood up firm and erect, just as one had seen him taking the salute at maneuvers or when reviewing his Prussian Guards. His pose was that of an Emperor, and contrasted strangely with the heavy awkwardness of his brother monarch."

The two Bulgarian Princes were present. Boris, the Crown Prince, is described by the author as round-shouldered and thin, and as one who, but for his clothes, might have been taken for a menial employed in his father's household, so loutish was his appearance. His expression entirely lacked intelligence. Cyril, the younger brother, was of better appearance, but also gave the King little reason to be proud of him. Both had the big Coburg nose, but not on such enormous proportions as Ferdinand's. At last came the speeches, and King Ferdinand arose.

"He did so," according to the author, "with the air of a man conscious that he had reached the great moment of his life. His voice was clearly heard in all parts of the room, and his delivery was extremely good. He began by pointing out that 215 years ago that day Frederick the First of Prussia was crowned King, and that 45 years before the German Empire was founded. He spoke in German.

"The world," he said, "has learned to appreciate with surprise and admiration the strength of Germany and her allies, and believes in the invincibility of the German army under the leadership of its Kaiser." The King expressed a hope that 1916 might bring lasting peace—"the sacred fruits of our victories, a peace which will allow my people to co-operate in future in the work of Kultur; but, if fate should impose upon us a continuation of the war, then my people in arms will be ready to do its duty to the last."

At this point the King apparently found German inadequate for his eloquence and launched into Latin: "Ave! Imperator, Caesar et Rex! Victor et gloriosus es. Nissa antiqua omnes Orientis populi to salutant redemptorem, ferentem oppressis prosperitatem atque salutem." (Hail, Emperor, Caesar and King! Thou art victor and glorious. In ancient Nish all the peoples of the East salute thee as the redeemer bringing to the oppressed prosperity and salvation.)

The Kaiser's reply, contrary to the general reports, was not spoken, says the journalist, but was printed and distributed among the guests. It included the words: "We have had a hard fight, which will soon spread further," and "I have begged your majesty to accept the dignity of Prussian Field-Marshal, and I am, with my army, happy that you, by accepting it, have become one of us."

(Continued on Page 15.)

FANTOMAS — or, THE EXPLOITS of JUVÉ

The Post-Dispatch Magazine's GREAT NEW DETECTIVE SERIAL
of a Master Criminal Who Mystifies the Police of Paris

By MARCEL ALLAIN and
PIERRE SOUVESTRE.

Illustrated by L. F. Conrey.

(Printed by special arrangement with Brentano's, New York,
American publishers of the English translation.)

JUVÉ, the famous Paris detective, and Fandor, a young journalist, have found a sensational clue to the arch-criminal Fantomas, by identifying in the morgue an unknown, unrecognizable woman, who was murdered in the apartments of one Dr. Chaleck, as Lady Beltham. Lady Beltham's husband was murdered by Gurn, otherwise Fantomas, according to Juvé. Yet this Gurn was the widowed English lady's lover, for whose sake she lured the actor Valgrand to his death, whereby Gurn escaped the guillotine. To Detective Juvé has now come an individual who announces himself as "Maitre Gerin," and has some startling information to impart.

CHAPTER XVIII. (Continued.)

JUVÉ, having seen Fandor to the landing, was getting back to his workroom, when old Jean, the only domestic in his private quarters, caught him by the arm. "You don't forget the person who is waiting in the parlor?"

"To be sure. Someone who comes to see me at home when nobody knows my address, should be interesting!"

The servant showed into the room the visitor, who gave his name as "Maitre Gerin, notary."

Maitre Gerin was a stout man of about 60, whose most marked characteristic was perfect correctness. A placid face, neither clever nor stupid; hair to match, neither too well kept nor untidy; beard formal, after the old "imperial" cut; garb formal and sober, remote alike from elegance and vulgarity.

"I apologize," he said, "for coming to disturb you at home, sir. But it is a question of matters so serious, and I am about to mention names so terrible, that I could not utter them within the walls of your room at the Surete."

The solemn tone astonished Juvé somewhat. Maitre Gerin went on, warming a little.

"First of all I should desire to get from you the confirmation of some of my theories. I am not mistaken, am I? It was certainly you who were involved in the affairs of the Marquise de Langrune and Sonia Danidoff, and who managed a startling inquiry touching the murder of an English lord by a ruffian known as Gurn? Lastly, you are the bitter opponent of Fantomas?"

At this name, so suddenly and unexpectedly uttered, Juvé started, then assented by a nod of the head.

"Well, sir, what brings me here is a crime that I foresee must be laid to the door of Fantomas or his heirs in crime. I believe that a woman has been killed, one of my clients. I had a certain feeling for her because I had known her a long while. I was exceedingly curious about her; I don't disguise it, precisely because she was mixed up in the mysterious businesses of Fantomas."

"This woman's name, notary, her name, I beg of you?"

"The name of the woman, M. Juvé? It is—Lady Beltham!"

Juvé, on hearing him utter the two words, gave vent to a sigh of relief, and Maitre Gerin seemed content.

"I was afraid you would accuse me of romantic exaggeration. Lady Beltham is to many almost legendary. One rather hesitates to discuss her seriously. Here is what I know:

"I long was Lady Beltham's lawyer. Three years ago, when the Fantomas case came to an end in the sentencing to death of Gurn, his execution and the scandal which included Lady Beltham's name, I ceased wholly to have any further tidings of that unhappy woman."

"Some days ago I was surprised by her visiting my office. I refrained from asking her any awkward questions, but naturally I scrutinized her attitude."

Juvé interrupted.

"How long ago did Lady Beltham call on you?"

"Nineteen days, sir."

A second sigh of relief escaped Juvé. He had feared M. Gerin would mention a more recent date, later than the baffling night he and Fandor had spent in Prochat.

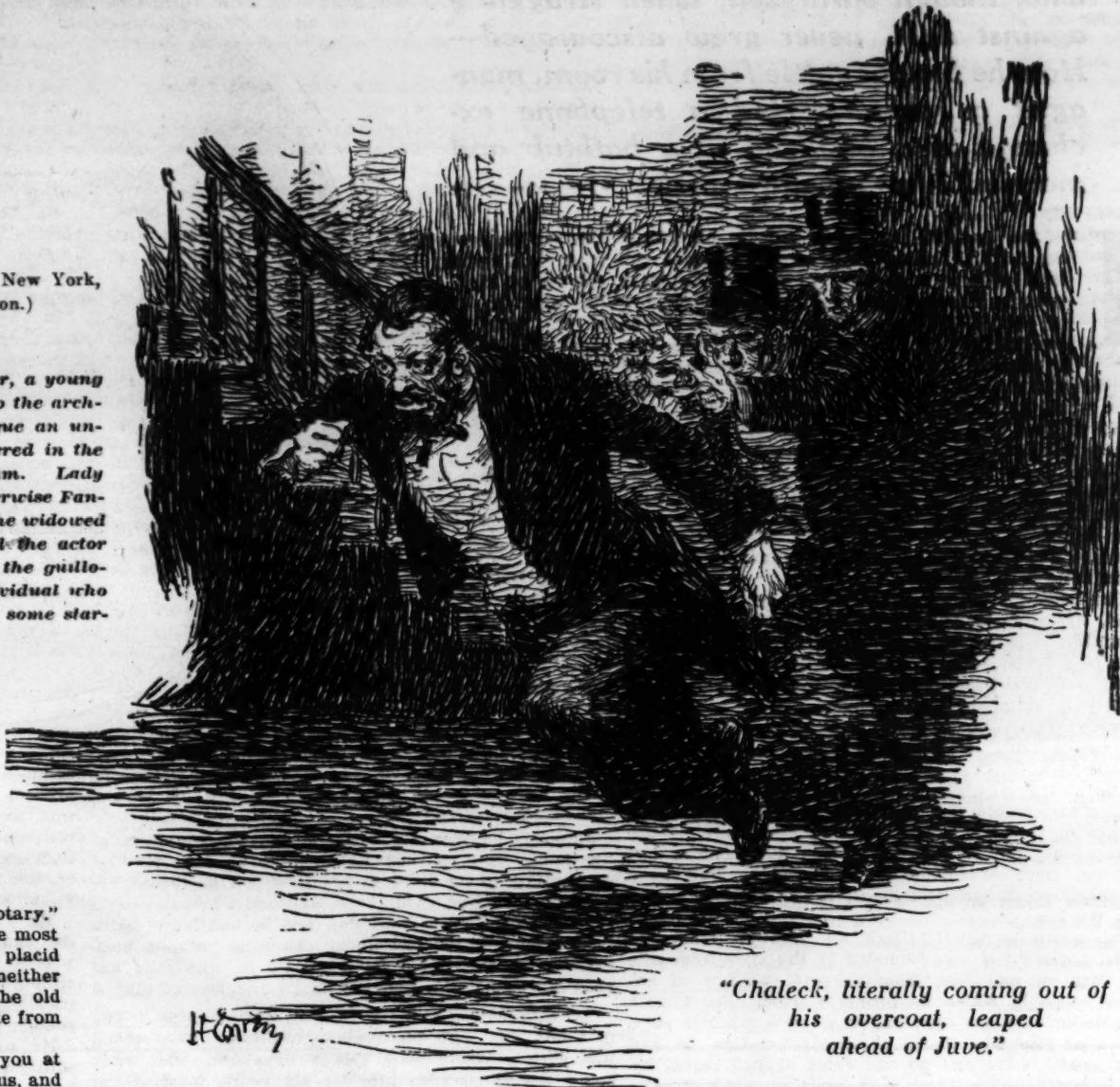
"Lady Beltham was no longer the great lady, cold, haughty, a trifle disdainful. She seemed crushed under a terrible—a fatal—load. I had the feeling that the woman was a prey to the most dreadful moral torments! And I saw as soon as she spoke that I was not mistaken."

"Be exact! Be exact!" Juvé cried again.

"I quote her words to you almost word for word. They struck me so that they have remained fixed in my memory. 'I have come, sir, to you, because I know I can safely appeal to your discretion, both professionally and as a man of honor. It is my life I am going to trust you with.'

"Of course, I promised what she wished."

"My adviser," she went on, 'I am going to write this evening it may be, tomorrow, the day after at latest, a letter which, if it fell into the hands of a third person, would bring about terrible trouble. This letter I must intrust to you; you must treasure it with the greatest care. I cannot tell you what it is about. I call into existence this document to be able to say that I have done so. You will hold it at my disposal as long as I live. My will, which I shall hand you at the same time, will tell you what to do with it the day of my death.'



"Chaleck, literally coming out of his overcoat, leaped ahead of Juvé."

"And as I professed I was ready to receive the trust Lady Beltham added: 'Still better, Maitre Gerin—from the day this document is in your hands your duty will be as soon as you learn of my death to take it to the Surete.' I was going to ask a question, but Lady Beltham had risen to go. Her voice became choked as she added: 'That you may know beyond doubt when I am dead, from the time you have my letter in your safe I will send you a visiting card with a word on it in my own hand every fortnight. If ever this card fails to come conclude that I am dead. Gather they have murdered me and carry that letter where I tell you. Avenge me!'"

"And then—then?" questioned Juvé, very greatly perturbed.

"But that's all. I have not seen Lady Beltham again or had any news of her. She did not bring the letter. When I called at her residence I was told she was away and nothing more. It is 19 days since her visit. I cannot hold that the poor woman changed her mind. I recall her words. She feared murder."

Juvé was pacing his room with great strides.

"Maitre," said he at last, "your story confirms all I have suspected. Lady Beltham is dead. She has been murdered. The letter she wanted to draw up was her confession, in which she revealed not only her own crimes—for she had been a criminal—but those of her accomplices, of her master—of—"

"Of whom?"

"Fantomas! He killed her to wrench this confession from her. Fantomas, being now free of her, set free from this witness of the life he leads, will be enabled to resume his wicked exploits."

At the detective's words the lawyer sprang from his chair.

"M. Juvé, these mysteries are appalling. What do you think of doing?"

Juvé replied in a voice grown suddenly calm:

"Do not smile. I am going to learn where and how Lady Beltham was killed. I am going to ascertain these facts. I shall see you again ere long. Meanwhile, read the Capital this evening, tomorrow. We are moving toward sensational surprises."

CHAPTER XIX.

The Englishman of Boulevard Inkerman.

"FANDOR, you must take me for a raving lunatic. I sent you away not two hours ago to write an article, and here I come to carry you off with me with no explanation. Just listen to the tale of this morning's doings."

Juvé and Fandor were talking inside a taxi-landulet.

"Take us to Neuilly Church!" Juvé had bidden the driver. Then he gave in full the account of Maitre Gerin's visit, and wound up: "Yesterday I was persuaded that we were confronted by the body of Lady Beltham, today there is no doubt at all. It is through her that we must contrive to unearth that monster. Only, the lady being dead, how are we going to set about it?"

Fandor pointed through the dirty glass to the deserted pavements of the avenues of Neuilly.

"Go where we are going," he replied, "to Lady Beltham's residence, boulevard Inkerman."

"Very good again. It is extremely simple. I am going to examine the house, which is probably empty, and meanwhile you are going to 'pump' the neighbors, ask questions right and left. To intrust to you that work

was why I tore you from your job. To make the inquiry myself is to show up too much, to attract too much attention. I leave it to you."

Some moments later the taxi pulled up at the corner of boulevard Inkerman.

The two friends soon found themselves at their destination, a pretty large house, which must once have had a good appearance, but now was dilapidated.

"Go and make your inquiries," said Juvé, and Fandor got back to the commercial portions of Neuilly and stepped into a small inclosure where a notice announced: "Gardening done."

"What can I do for you, sir?"

An old woman came forward to meet the stranger.

"I am afraid, madame," answered Fandor, "I am disturbing you for nothing. You used to see to the gardening for Lady Beltham?"

"The English woman in boulevard Inkerman? Yes, we keep her garden in order; my husband helps the porter."

"Then you will be able to tell me, madame. It is a long time since I heard of her. I expected to find her here today, but I see the house is not occupied."

"Yes, it is shut up. Even the porter is at this moment at his own home."

"Quite so. I remembered that Lady Beltham once had pointed out your house to me, and so I came to ask you if you had any news of her. She has not written to you by any chance to put the garden in order?"

The old florist—a hundred miles from guessing what Fandor was uttering for her benefit—poured out explanations. Lady Beltham had said when she went away that she would be absent a long while. That was a month ago, or perhaps more, six weeks or two months.

She wound up with: "I'm sorry I cannot tell you more, sir! Lady Beltham is an excellent customer, and Mme. Raymond also often bought flowers of us."

"Mme. Raymond?" Fandor trembled. "Who was this lady?"

"You do not know her," went on the old body. "Then it is a long time since you saw Lady Beltham? It is now close to a year that Mme. Raymond has been living with her, a very pleasing lady; a pretty brunette; very elegant and yet not at all proud! She is a friend of Lady Beltham—her confidential friend—her companion."

Fandor did not press the subject. His talk had supplied him with one fact of supreme importance. Lady Beltham had an intimate, Mme. Raymond. Taking leave of the woman the reporter made his way back to the boulevard.

"Well, Juvé, what have you found out?"

Juvé shrugged his shoulders. "In the first place, it is exactly 64 days since Lady Beltham left Neuilly. I found in the letter box a whole series of circulars. The postmarks show at what date Lady Beltham left the house."

"Then they did not forward her mail?"

"Letters, no doubt, but not printed things. And I had the luck to learn a more important fact. Lady Beltham had a companion."

Fandor stamped his foot. "And I was so pleased to bring you that same news! You know it as well!"

"Well, then, what details can you give me about this Mme. Raymond?"

Fandor put Juvé in possession of his talk with the gardener's wife. He ended his account with a question: "Where can Mme. Raymond be? Has she, too, fallen a prey to Fantomas?"

for a sort of almost womanlike sweetness; yet, with all easy in his mind afterwards, or was he still nervous and these for strength, too. I think there must be very few men like him. He reminded me more and more of my Uncle Henry, and once I told him so, adding that my tunic had been, since I was left alone in the world a kind of second father to me. He seemed pleased.

Before we parted at bedtime I got from him one more very valuable piece of information. I asked him if he had ever heard Michael Gaunt—or Graves—speak of the Gaunt ruby, and he said:

"No, never. But I can tell you this: He has something that he values as his life shut up in an odd little red lacquer box about four inches long. I saw it once before he and I had a kind of final break some weeks back. Whatever is in that little box rattles, I know, and I know that it is very precious to him. As to where he keeps it hidden I have, of course, no idea. That's your job."

I nodded and laughed in great excitement, for my heart beat high. There could be small doubt that the little red lacquer box contained the Gaunt ruby. I saw it before my eyes as I went to bed that night, and indeed so full were my thoughts of the thing, I dreamed of it; but the dream was a sad one.

The man who called himself Graves turned up the next morning at the appointed hour, and he was the same dour, surly fellow whose head I had so longed to punch on the evening of my arrival. I wondered if he would recognize me, but if he did he gave no evidence of it, though his dog growled once more.

We climbed together saying very little, up the narrow, stony salita which mounts from beside the Bellevere between garden walls to the plateau upon which lies Gratiante, the "paese" of Cadenabbia, and there, after a quarter of a mile from the village. It was a small house of three floors, with a vaulted loggia in the middle story and a big, nag-studded porte-cochere opening under the structure upon a paved yard and stable behind.

By a door under the arch of the porte-cochere we mounted to the first and only living floor, for the ground story was made up of kitchen, washhouse and the like, and the top was a mere attic used for storage purposes.

It was an extremely attractive and even beautiful little abode, and if I had been looking in earnest for a house I could have hoped to find nothing better. There was a small dining room at one end, whose windows looked upon a tiny square of rose garden, and, opening from a long gallery, a square salone, two bedrooms and a modern bath, all (save the bath) furnished in old Italian carved oak or walnut of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and all with a superb view out across the lake to the mountains, both near and far.

I was astonished to find this extraordinary combination of home and museum in the hands of a rough churl like my host, but I learned that he had bought it as it stood from a young American gentleman of a quite different type, who had spent years of wise and loving care in the collection of the treasures I saw and then had been called away to his own country. The man who was known as Graves looked about the beautiful little rooms with a dull eye. He didn't "take much stock in antique rubbish," he told me, but the place was comfortable enough and his cook, Gina, was a good cook. He paid her 25 lire a month.

The pigeonhole slid forward and showed another drawer—a secret one. Graves glanced quickly up, but not quickly enough, for I was looking toward an old piece of brocade that hung on the wall.

brocade that hung on the wall.



ing me the linen, the silver, the clothes press, the water heater for the bath—a dozen details of the management, and we came to the salone.

"I'll leave you," he said, "everything here; everything you want, at least. If there's too much stuff about, Luigi can stick it away in the attic. I'll just clear out the drawers of the writing desk, for there's a lot of my papers and things in it. In fact," said he, with one of his harsh, abrupt laughs; "in fact, my fortune's there."

I looked at the desk, which was a magnificent piece of sixteenth century work in oak, with gilded iron fittings, though most of the gold was gone. It had a drop front, which, when let down, exposed a number of little drawers, and there were larger drawers beneath.

"That's a very fine thing," said I, admiring it, and he replied with some indifference that doubtless it was to those who cared for antique furniture.

"There's plenty of space to spare and pens and the like, anyhow." He pulled open some of the little drawers, two on each side, and laid his hand on the door of a pigeonhole in the middle. But as he pulled the knob a blind panel below the pigeonhole slid forward and showed another drawer—a secret one.

Graves said, "The devil!" under his breath and showed the thing to with a bang. He glanced quickly me up at my face, but not quickly enough, for I was looking toward an old piece of green and gold brocade that hung on the wall. My heart was beating like a motor engine and my hands tingled and pricked in my pockets, but I hope and believe my face was calm.

In the secret drawer behind that blind panel I had seen a little red lacquer box about four inches long. For one wild instant I thought of attacking him where he stood, beating him to the floor and, with the lacquer box in my pocket, making a dash for safety; but I remembered Gregory's warning and stood fast.

I have but the vaguest recollection of the remaining 10 minutes I spent in the little house on the hill. They passed for me in a kind of dream. I believe we talked of terms and the like, and I dare say I said the proper things, I am not sure. But presently, I know, we were out of doors again and parting at the turn of the path. I believe I was to let the man know within a day or two whether or not I would take the house, and I remember that, feeling rather sure of me, he made grotesque efforts to appear genial and hearty.

Then at last I escaped and went down the hill. Gregory, whom I found below, was as excited as I over what I had seen, and asked me many particulars. How big was the little box and what shape? Had Graves seen me look at it? Was I sure he hadn't? Did he seem

House I take back again. I have come a long distance to relieve you of it."

And I signed my own name, "Peter Gaunt," though he had known me as "Howard."

This note I set up within the open secret drawer and went downstairs, where I told the boy Luigi that I regretted being unable to wait for his patron. He regretted it, too, with a wealth of language. I tipped him and left him bowing and smiling under the porte cochere.

Down by the lakeside on the terrace of the Gratiante I found my friend Gregory, looking pale and anxious. "You were a long, long time," he said, almost querulously. "I was alarmed for you. I thought all kinds of horrors. Did you?"

I held up the little red lacquer box, and he dropped back into his chair with a sound almost like a sob of relief. I said:

"I must ask the waiter for a strong knife of something of the sort to force the box open."

But my friend shook his head at me.

"Better do that alone in your own room! There are eyes in the very air here, and especially in the windows and doorway beside you."

He fingered the little box, which lay on the table between us, and bent his head over it.

"It's the same. It's the one I saw before. We've done him between us, you and I! And I thank God for it." His voice had so fierce and exultant a ring that I began to wonder a little, but not much, what could be the score between these two men that Gregory had so frankly alluded to. Well, it was paid now as well as any bitter score, and I, too, thanked God for it.

Gregory raised his head with a sudden movement.

"Hello! what are those chaps wrangling about down by the water? It sounds like a real fight."

I had heard no more than the usual quantity of vivacious sound from the two men repairing some stonework by the water's edge, but I rose and stepped out to the middle of the road to look. I saw only a couple of peaceful, though voluble Italians, differing amicably about a measurement. Beside the pontile a trim motor boat was lying ready to start with a couple of Gladstone bags in the bow and the engineer in his cockpit. Outside another launch was describing slow, idle circles, like a wheeling gull.

"It's nothing," I said, returning. "They seem to be right enough." And Gregory shook his head at me, laughing.

"Is it your habit to leave recently recovered treasure lying about on cafe tables? I might have boiled with this while your back was turned. Put it in your pocket, had, or else go to your room and open it!"

I laughed, too, a little ruefully, and slipped the lacquer box into my pocket. And then Gregory said he must be off.

"I've a motor boat waiting for me at the upper pontile—a good little craft that a friend of mine often puts at my disposal. It'll have me down the lake to Como in half the time the steamer takes."

I, too, wrung my hand, smiling his sweet and kindly smile upon me.

He looked very like indeed to my Uncle Henry just then.

"Good-by! And good luck go with you always. I dare say we shall meet again somewhere. The world is round. Oh!—I left a little parcel with the concierge for you. Ask if he isn't prompt about it!"

He waved his hand to me, ran down the steps, beside the pontile, and presently I heard the motor boat's engine start and saw her back out in a semi-circle to head down the lake toward Como.

I should have watched further, but that I heard running feet and saw the man called Graves turn the corner of the hotel out of the salita which descends there from Gratiante. He was red with rage or exertion or both, and lacked a hat. He saw me, shouted, and made for where I was. I sat down again behind my little iron table.

"Where is it?" cried the man brusquely, facing me across the table. "Where's my red box and what in God's name do you mean by this screw?"

He banged my note down before me and stood panting, his hands on the table's edge, his mouth twitching. I saw the veins blue and swollen on his forehead, and his little, mean, pale eyes were like ice in winter. I said:

"Your red box is in my pocket, Cousin Michael, but in another pocket, with my finger on the trigger, there's an automatic pistol and it's pointing straight at you. Sit down! You'll be attracting attention presently."

He seemed to control himself with a very great effort, and sat down in the chair lately occupied by my friend Gregory.

"You've some property of mine in your pocket," said he, "and I mean to have it back, but since it has gone no further there can't have been much harm done. Anyhow, that can wait. Why do you call me 'Cousin Michael' and what do you mean by what you say about a ruby? My name is not Michael. I have no cousins, and I never possessed a ruby."

I felt a very, very little dizzy and sick—a sensation, I should think, rather like the first faint quavering of sickness. But I drove it back with an angry laugh.

"Rubbish! What's the good of shamming? Come, Michael, you're done—fairly done. I have the ruby in my pocket, and you'll never get it back again. Don't play-act!"

The red swept up across the man's face and his breath came hard, but he kept his temper.

"I'm neither shamming, nor play-acting, but as for you—By Jove! Here, wait a bit!" He half rose to his feet.

"You signed your name 'Peter Gaunt,' and you call me 'Cousin Michael,' Michael Gaunt. By Jove! Michael Gaunt! Look here! Who told you my name was Michael Gaunt?"

(Continued on Page 14.)

FANTOMAS — or, THE EXPLOITS of JUVÉ

Fantomas; or, The Exploits of Juve

(Continued)

Juvé burst into a laugh.

"Look here, Fandor, you asked what she was like, this Mme. Raymond? And she is a young woman, dark, very pretty, tall, slim, the finest eyes in the world, quite a nice little voice. Do you take me, Fandor? We know Lady Beltham compiled a confession. Fantomas suspected it. She was murdered that he might get hold of it. In this murder Loupart was involved. And you do not guess who Mme. Raymond is?"

Fandor stared.

"She can only be Josephine, a spy, to betray the great lady and, who knows, entice her to Frochat Block. Events are hurrying on. We must see to it that we do not lose sight of Josephine. She may be the means of helping us to get at the truth."

CHAPTER XX.

The Arrest of Josephine.

JOSEPHINE had been back three days from her painful journey and had not seen Loupart, who, having abandoned the motor in some waste ground, had vanished with "The Beard," bidding his mistress get home and wait for news.

The Simplon express affair had made a great stir, and plainly was going to bring about minute searches. Josephine, as she sat in her room, was nervous.

All at once there came a knock at the door. It was little Paulot, the portress' son, quite out of breath.

The urchin explained: "Mother told me to come up and warn you. There came just now into the lodge two gentlemen asking for you."

Josephine turned pale. "Do you know them, Paulot?"

"I don't, Mme. Josephine."

"What did they want of me?"

"They didn't say."

Josephine was greatly upset. Were they the police? Were they after her or Loupart? Would they come back?

She was not the woman to endure doubts and fears tamely. In a flash she rushed downstairs, passed the portress without a word, then in the gateway, after hesitating a moment, turned to the left and went down the Rue de Chartres.

All in a moment her heart stopped beating. Two men, of the middle class, accosted her simultaneously, one to right, one to left, and that so smoothly, they regulating their pace by hers, that Josephine, while guessing them detectives, realized that alone of all those around she could see what was up.

"You are Josephine Ramot? You must come with us."

Josephine, taken on her arrival to the passage adjoining the private rooms of the examining magistrates, asked herself if she was not made to have thus walked into the mouth of the wolf. The business of the Marseilles train, the story of the motor taken by force from unknown tourists—what knowledge had the police of these events? When questioned, was she to confess or deny? And Loupart, what had become of him? And "The Beard"?

The private room of Justice Fuselier was a well-lit apartment, in the corner of which stood a big desk. A well-dressed gentleman was sitting there writing; opposite him in the shadow, against the light, someone stood motionless.

As the magistrate raised his head, his visage was cold and sedate, but by no means spiteful. He looked young.

He began his questions gently. Without much show of excitement the young woman replied to his queries.

"Your name?"

"Josephine Ramot."

"Where were you born?"

"Rue de Belleville."

"Your age?"

"Twenty-two."

The man Josephine had noticed in the dark, and who had remained, now came forward a few steps and murmured a word in the magistrate's ear. The latter nodded and was about to put a fresh question to Josephine when she rose abruptly, surprised and pleased at recognizing the mute witness.

"M. Juve," she cried, but the detective, by a motion of the head, made her understand that for the moment at least familiarity was not allowable.

The examination was resumed. M. Fuselier, at some length, not losing sight of a single change of her countenance, narrated the incidents of the evening which ended with the disaster to the Simplon express.

Fuselier made Josephine pass again through her headlong exit from Lariboisiere, her departure in the Marseilles express, where she picked up half a score of footpads headed by her lover; the waiting in the night, the affray, the threats, the flight of the band, the headlong rush through the country, and wound up:

"You came to town afterwards in company with Loupart and his factotum, the ruffian, 'Beard.'"

Josephine, upset by the irksome tenacity of the magistrate, endeavored to keep her face devoid of expression, but she felt she was changing color.

"How did he know these things, the old pryer? He had been well posted. Decidedly this was a bad beginning."

More and more harassed, Josephine dreaded the crowning moment when she should see the door open and Loupart appear, the bracelets on his wrists, followed by "The Beard" similarly fettered, for beyond a doubt the two men were nabbed.

Hunched up, her nerves tense, Josephine did not wince, but as soon as she could get a word in, she protested her innocence. She grew warm, her voice rose and vibrated. The Judge with the dogged looks let her have her say. When she had finished there was a silence.

M. Fuselier slowly dipped a pen in the ink, and in his level voice declared:

"What seems established is complicity."

Josephine knew the terrible significance of the term. Complicity meant joint guilt! She was about to stretch out her arms in instinctive entreaty, but heard Juve intervene, quietly amending the Judge's saying:

"Excuse me, in place of 'complicity,' perhaps it would suffice to call it 'compulsion.' This girl was in a singularly embarrassing position. Beings of the stamp of Josephine are mostly tempted to put their trust in the strongest. She is to be pardoned to a certain extent for having obeyed her lover's orders, particularly at the time when he had just gained a pretty fine victory over the police. I must own that myself."

"Oh, sir, sir!" cried Josephine, who, surprised and delighted, literally drank in Juve's words. "It is true what you say. Yes, I obeyed Loupart because he terrified me."

The Judge, calculating his effect, asked abruptly: "What has become of Lady Beltham?"

Josephine was dumfounded by the question. It seemed it was the first time the name had been uttered before her. She turned inquiring eyes toward Juve. The latter clenched his fist, tightened his lips and frowned. This conversation was growing dangerous. At Juve's urgent instance the magistrate consented to pass on to another set of ideas and again tackled Josephine on her relations with Loupart.

The young woman had got over her perturbation, and, without knowing what was coming, she felt that if in the Judge she had a declared enemy, in Juve she certainly had a powerful support.

She was not stupid; she knew she could call up a big argument in her favor. Her letter denouncing Loupart, signed by her and addressed to the Inspector-in-Chief, was something that would insure her the indulgence of the magistrates and the police.

In a flash she made up her mind. She would simulate innocence at all costs. With the craft of an actress she began in a low voice, gradually warming, rising, growing impressive. With outbursts of offended dignity Josephine pleaded her cause, and her peroration seemed to her convincing.

"I am honest, though I may not seem so. It was that I wrote down, without going over it, and all at a go, in my letter to M. Juve, the talk I overheard between Loupart and a stranger."

"I guessed they were going to commit a crime; I told all to the police. Do you know how I was rewarded? I asked of justice to protect my life, and in answer they let two bullets make holes in my skin! Oh, it's a fine sort of justice, yours! And you may say that you are dirty!"

Juve cut her words short.

Carried away by her recriminations the girl was going to utter the final and fatal word of abuse. It must not be. The detective needed her too much, and his plan was now fixed.

M. Fuselier did not turn his summons into a committal.

CHAPTER XXI.

At the Montmartre Fete.

THE fete was at its height. Around about the Place Blanche a joyous crowd was pressing around a booth of grand dimensions, splendidly lighted. In the throng were two gentlemen, very elegant and distinguished, in evening clothes under their dark overcoats, and with them a pretty woman wearing a loose silk mantle over her low gown. The well-dressed young woman suddenly put her lips to the ears of the older of her companions, who, with his turned-up moustache and gray hair, cut close, looked like a cavalry officer.

She murmured strange words: "Spot the guy to the left in front of the clock-seller's booth. That's one of the gang. He was in the Simplon business."

This pretty Parisian was Josephine, and her tasteful and distinguished toilette was the best possible disguise to prevent her being recognized by the prowlers who were accustomed to see her dressed like a work-girl, going about in the Chancellerie Quarter.

The young man with the fair beard was Fandor, who shaved as a rule. The third party, with the ways of a cavalry officer, was Juve, scarcely touched up, nevertheless quite transformed.

Juve, Fandor and Josephine now "worked" together. The partnership had come into force after the memorable afternoon Josephine spent in the magistrate's private room. Josephine, delighted to be free, had promised very sincerely—at least so it seemed—to help justice in its researches.

Josephine came suddenly close and pulled Juve by the sleeve. With her finger, scarcely visible, she pointed to a group of people crossing the Place Blanche. Juve set himself to dog this group, motioning to Josephine and Fandor to follow him. All three had recognized Loupart!

The outlaw, dressed in a long blouse and armed with a stout cudgel, was wading among half a dozen others similarly accoutred. By their garb they would be taken for drovers. This group proceeded slowly in the direction of Place Pigalle, where the pseudo cattle drivers stopped. Gathering around Loupart they listened attentively to some remarks made in a low tone. Then Loupart, issuing from the group, made alone for a restaurant greatly frequented and patronized.

"THE CROCODILE"

Fashion made it incumbent on "sports" and idle people to sup at the "Crocodile."

Just then, it was near midnight, and carriages were bringing couples who hastily mounted the staircase. To their surprise, Fandor and Josephine saw Loupart make

for this staircase. The long smock would certainly make a queer show in the place. What was the formidable robber's game?

Juve, at a hasty pace, rejoined the two.

"I know the house, it has only one exit. You, Ramot," he went on, addressing the young woman, "go up to the first floor and take a table. Order champagne; here are two sovereigns. Play the amiable. Don't forget that for the present you are a person in search of some fun."

Josephine nodded. A few moments later she was entering the big saloon of the "Crocodile."

Juve and Fandor remained in the square.

"Well," cried Juve, "Loupart's going into that establishment is very queer. With his 'rig' it is plain he is not going to plant himself in the public room. But there are rooms overhead."

After a moment's thought Juve declared:

"My plan is to plant myself in the room where Josephine is, if we can sit at the first table going in, nearest the staircase, where we can see what is happening on it."

M. Dominique, manager of the "Crocodile," came to set the table for Juve and Fandor.

The two had been able to take their places at the table they wanted. Fandor, on the bench, had a view of the whole room; Juve had his back to the company, and his glance was naturally bent on the landing and the staircase.

Fandor caught sight of Josephine in the middle of the room, plainly carrying out to the letter Juve's instructions. Not only must she have been agreeable, but challenging to boot. Beside her, paying her sedulous court, was a fair giant of high complexion and clean-shaven face.

Fandor had seen the man somewhere.

"By Jove!" cried he, "it is Dixon, the American champion boxer."

Fandor was eagerly scanning the company. All at once he experienced an amazing surprise.

"Chaleck," he stammered. "Chaleck is in the act of supping yonder."

The profile of the mysterious doctor was, indeed, outlined very sharply at a table, around which half a score of people, men and women, had taken their places. Dr. Chaleck, very correct in his dress suit of the latest cut, smiled at the ladies beside him, and talked with simple, natural gestures.

Juve, his back still to the company and the table at which were Dr. Chaleck and his friends, now remarked:

"Judging by the action of the man who is lighting a cigar, the supper is not far from an end."

"Come, now, Juve," Fandor queried, "have you eyes in your back? How can you know what is doing at Dr. Chaleck's table?"

Juve took out his eyeglass and handed it to the reporter.

"Ah!" tried the latter, "now I see. To have a trick eyeglass, a mirror which lets you see what is going on behind. It is not so clumsy!"

"It is quite simple," murmured Juve, "but let us go down."

"What?" asked Fandor. "You are deserting the doctor?"

"Oh, Lord no; quite the reverse."

On the landing Juve explained that he did not mean to provoke a scandal in the place, where, by a curious coincidence which was probably intentional, both Chaleck and Loupart were together.

"Who knows," said he, "whether in the crowd there are not enough members of the gang to hold me in check? Where there is the risk of hurting the innocent and involving respectable people, an arrest should never be effected when it can be avoided. Chaleck will leave presently. Here, give me your card to put with mine."

Fandor complied mechanically.

At that moment M. Dominique, the manager, passed in a great bustle. Juve signed to him to stop.

"M. Dominique, do you see that gentleman yonder, the one who wears such a well-kept beard, combed fan-wise? Go to him and say aloud that two people wish to speak to him and are waiting outside. Give him our cards before everybody. He will put himself out to come."

Juve had scarcely finished the words when Chaleck came in sight, his face calm, his glance unmoved.

"Dr. Chaleck," cried Juve in curt tones, "I arrest you in the name of the law."

The doctor simply smiled and remarked ironically:

"Do you know, M. Juve, I am not pleased with you. I read in the papers that you had pulled my house to pieces!"

"This fellow," thought Juve, "must have got his whole case prepared—he will give us a run for our money."

The detective felt all the ardor of the fighter flame up within him. But suddenly he gave vent to a yell.

Where Rue Rochefoucauld is intersected by Rue Notre Dame de Lorette a cab drawn by a big horse was walking up toward Place Blanche, barring the road to foot passengers coming down from Rue Pigalle. The other way a motor bus was coming.

Well, at that moment Chaleck, literally coming out of the overcoat with capes which he had thrown over his shoulders on leaving the "Crocodile," leaped ahead of Juve and the officer who had hold of him on either side, and made straight for the big cab horse, and with extraordinary agility passed under his belly, between his legs. The motor bus was passing at that very moment! And over the cab into which Juve in his rush, had run up against, the detective saw Chaleck get into the bus, which rapidly went on its way.

All at once Juve called to Fandor: "How about Loupart?"

The two men hastily re-ascended Rue Pigalle, but at the moment they reached the square Juve and Fandor were faced by fresh surprises. A powerful motor car, two-seated, was getting under way. In it was the American, Dixon, with Josephine beside him.

A thought flashed through the detective's mind. Here were too many coincidences! The main thing was to keep an eye on the young woman.

(Continued on Page 15.)



"A powerful motor car was getting under way. In it was the American, Dixon, with Josephine beside him."

for a sort of almost womanlike sweetness; yet, with all easy in his mind afterwards or was he still nervous and House I take back again. I have come a long distance to relieve you of it." And I signed my own name, "Peter Gaunt," though he had known me as "Howard." "How dare you do that!" This note I set up with the open secret drawer and my Uncle Henry, and once I told him so, adding that my talking about how and when I should return to the hill-land known me as "Howard." "How dare you do that!" And I signed my own name, "Peter Gaunt," though he had known me as "Howard." "How dare you do that!" This note I set up with the open secret drawer and my Uncle Henry, and once I told him so, adding that my talking about how and when I should return to the hill-land known me as "Howard." "How dare you do that!"

(Continued)

The Six Rubies

THE SIX RUBIES

Number Three

The Two Gentlemen of Cadenabbia

A series of gripping short stories
each complete in itself

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

I DINED, on the evening of my arrival, well and pleasantly, to tolerable music, surrounded by the low frocks and dinner jackets with which England furnished forth the continental hotel, my eyes, through the open window, upon the darkening lake and the far-off cheery lights of Bellagio. I felt a little like the soldiers on the eve of battle. I felt a sense of suspended action—peace, rest, quiet. I looked about me with a mild interest. In all that well-dressed company of folk who spoke my tongue I had no expectation of finding a familiar countenance, and I found none, but it amused me to tag characters and even histories to the different faces near by. It is a good enough pastime.

There were men, young and old, who looked interesting, women and girls who were pretty and perhaps clever—one young woman, I remember, who was very beautiful and seemed both good and kind; she might long have remained in my thoughts but for another face that went always with me night and day and was not to be dispossessed.

I think, however, that I looked longest and with most interest upon a middle-aged gentleman who dined at a nearby table, alone, like myself. He was a melancholy seeming gentleman, with neat gray hair brushed straight back and a brown, lean face. Once I met his eyes and they were, I thought, kindly, though very sad. I liked him. I liked his air of being a little apart from the active world (though once no doubt a part of it); I liked the slightly unfashionable cut of his dinner jacket; I liked the gentle voice with which he spoke to his waiter, in excellent Italian of an indefinably foreign cast. I wove a number of interesting stories about this melancholy gentleman, but he left the room presently, having finished his dinner, and I, too, when I had drunk my coffee, went out to the quiet road that lies close before the hotel, skirting the water's edge, and strolled there smoking.

The moonlight lay upon the still lake like liquid silver spilled upon ink. Close at hand magnolias and rhododendrons leaned toward me over the tops of garden walls, while cypresses stood black and mournful among them. The high mountains towered at either side—San Primo, Crocione, Balbigna. There was snow still upon the upper slope of San Primo and upon the Grigna—a vast glitter of it on the Engadine, to the north; yet where I walked the night was as warm as midsummer, though it was May, and heavy with the fragrance of wistaria and of early roses and of honeysuckle. I heard faint voices of music from Bellagio, across the lake, and the ghostly



He was cornered in an angle of the stone wall by a snake, and was standing still and rigid, scarcely able to speak.

trailing of little bells on the fishing nets before San Giovanni.

So I strolled and smoked in great peace, and the melancholy middle-aged gentleman at the next table went out of my mind altogether.

He was recalled to it the next morning in an odd and somewhat ridiculous fashion. I found him in a rough stone path high up on the foothills over the Villa Carlotta, near Ragaro, cornered in an angle of the stone wall by a snake—a little gray viper about ten inches long. He was standing still and rigid and white, scarcely able to speak. I killed the snake, for vipers are dangerous, and after he had recovered from the nervous shock and from his embarrassment over it—men do not like to be found afraid by other men—we fell into conversation, and walked down to Cadenabbia together, and had a glass of wine on the terrace of the simple little cafe near the bottom of the salita.

Upon acquaintance I liked this gray-haired gentleman still better. He was very courteous, as only old-fashioned people seem to me nowadays (I quote my Uncle Henry), and he had a kind of simple honesty of demeanor. Indeed, now that I mention my uncle's name, it occurs to me that in a faint, far-off fashion, this Mr. Gregory (so he introduced himself) somewhat suggested him. I felt at the end of an hour as if I had known my new acquaintance a very long time indeed, and that must be, at least in part, my excuse for having gone to such a length in trusting him with my private affairs. For the rest I can only urge that I was one and twenty, and while perhaps less impulsive than most very young men, ill acquainted with the world.

He had been asking me if I meant to stay long at Cadenabbia and if I shouldn't find it a little dull with so few occupations at hand. I hesitated, took a breath, and said: "I haven't come here to amuse myself. I have come here to find a map and take something from him that is mine."

"That sounds a serious matter," said my new friend, and I said: "It is as serious as a matter can be." I leaned forward across the table and lowered my voice. "Do you by any chance know or know of a man hereabouts whose name is Michael Gaunt?"

The middle-aged gentleman regarded me for some moments in silence, but at length said:

"Yes, I do, though that is not the name he goes by." "Will you tell me the name by which he is known?" I asked, "and where he lives?"

Once more the middle-aged gentleman regarded me for some time in silence. At the end of this he rose abruptly to his feet and walked back and forth twice across the empty terrace, his hands in his pockets, his head bent, frowning. When he returned he said:

"I am afraid I must know more—that is if you care to tell. To be sure, I am a total stranger to you."

"I don't feel that you are," said I. "And I don't wonder that you are unwilling to betray a man you know to another who tells you frankly he is the man's enemy. The facts are like this—I hesitated in some embarrassment. 'I have a confession to make. I told you my name was Howard. That was a lie. My name is Peter Gaunt.'"

My friend eyed me and nodded. "Some months ago, immediately after the death of my father, when I was left head of my family (though there is no family save my uncle and myself), my cousin, Matthew Gaunt, head of an illegitimate branch, broke into Gaunt house by night and stole six rubies which have been the peculiar treasure and pride—I might say the visible honor—of the Gaunts for several centuries.

Our arms are six gouttes (or drops of blood) gules, upon a field sable, and these rubies represented the six drops of blood fixed upon a black shield over my father's and my bed. Matthew stole them as a kind of insult, the bitterest he could think of, and to mark the fact that an old feud between the houses was still alive; and he gave one of them to each of his six sons."

My friend eyed me and nodded.

"That was a slap in the face. It's not easy to bear things like that. You feel that you've got to get your rubies, did you say?—back again, eh?"

I laughed, but not in mirth.

"Naturally. Could I rest or go about my ordinary round of life until they are back on the wall of Gaunt House and Matthew Gaunt is punished? I tell you they were our honor."

The gray-haired gentleman looked upon me thoughtfully, sighed, shook his head and was silent for a rather long time. Once he glanced up to ask: "Have you got any of the things back?"

I said: "Two. But there are four more, and Michael Gaunt has one of them."

So he returned to silence, staring at

the top of the iron table and drawing imaginary figures upon it with his forefinger. He seemed to find, at length, some humor in what was to me a humorless situation, for his face took on all at once a look of great surprise; he gave a sudden laugh, and after a moment laughed once more, but somewhat grimly. He rose again, as he had done once before, and walked back and forth across the shady terrace, smiting his hands together. Then he returned to his place across the little table, and I thought his quiet, melancholy face had taken on a new light of excitement. He said:

"I must apologize for being a bit slow. The matter wanted thought. I've known this—this cousin of yours for some time, and though I've had no reason to love him, still one doesn't give away even that kind of an acquaintance without careful consideration. Well, I've considered and I think you have a good case. I'll do what I can."

"I ask no more," said I, "than the name the man is known by and where he is to be found."

But my new friend shook his head.

"Then I can give you more than you ask, which doesn't often come to one in this world. Take what you can get and be thankful!" He lowered his voice a little.

"The man you want calls himself Graves—Edward Graves—and he has a little house in Griante, up on the plateau just behind Cadenabbia here. He's a tall, fair chap, with a heavy mustache and blue eyes—walks bent a bit at the shoulders. You'll often see him down here by the lake with a surly looking dog at his heels."

"I encountered such a fellow last evening after dinner," said I. "A tall, fair man in an old brown Norfolk jacket. His dog growled at me, and I shifted my stick because I thought he meant to snap. The man saw me do it and was thoroughly unpleasant. I came near to punching his head."

"It's a good thing you didn't. He'd have given you a bad time of it—he and his cur. And besides, it would have made your job more difficult later on."

It seemed to me that I might easily have begun worse with Cousin Michael than by a wholesome thrashing, but I didn't say so. I waited for further counsel.

"I have heard," said my friend, "that Graves wants to let his house for the summer. If so, the Lariana office—the steamboat agency—will know about it. The head man there is a kind of informal house agent in addition to his other duties. Ask the concierge at the hotel who the local house agent is. He'll direct you to the Lariana place, and there they'll get you into communication with Graves. Then you can look the house over and get an idea of where the hiding places are apt to be. You'll have to steal the ruby, you know. You can't bully or frighten it out of the man. He's not to be frightened. You'll have to slip in when he's away and steal it. After all, it's your own. It was stolen from you."

"I'd rather take it by force," said I. "I don't much care for sneak-thieving."

"I tell you again the fellow is not to be frightened. He's an ugly chap. Even if by some miracle of good fortune you got the ruby into your possession, he'd call in the law to help him and you'll have to prove the thing was yours, which, I gather, would be difficult. Graves is no sportsman. He's a tooth-and-nail fighter."

It was sound advice, that. I knew it even while I was protesting, and presently said so with thanks. We talked a little longer, chiefly of ways and means, and then I went off to consult the concierge of the Bellevue.

He directed me to the Lariana agency, as I had expected. I might, of course, have gone there straight, but it seemed to leave a commonplace trail behind me in case Cousin Michael—or Graves, as he chose, for unknown reasons, to call himself—should ask questions. At the agency they had several houses, great or small, to offer me, but when I said I should like something on high ground and well away from the noise of the water front they at once spoke of the little Casa Graves and said they would make an appointment for me with the padrone. They sent a boy to inquire, and the word came to me as I sat at luncheon that Signor Graves would call for me at 10 o'clock the next morning and take me to see his house.

So far so good. I rowed myself up and down the lake, that afternoon, possessing my soul with what patience I might, and, in the evening, dined in company with Mr. Gregory.

I had begun to realize, with time for reflection, what a preposterous thing it was I had asked of him—to act as a kind of private, unpaid detective—to betray a fellow being, an acquaintance, to a stranger. And I tried to express something like my feelings of combined remorse and gratitude, but he checked me.

"I may as well confess that there's a bit of selfishness in any service I may have been able to render you. This fellow Graves did me a bad turn once. I shan't be sorry to see him suffer. Let's say no more about it!"

So we didn't, just then, but talked of a hundred other things—good talk, for my friend had been in many parts of the world and had known many people and could tell about them. I felt drawn to him more and more as the evening went on, and as I look back upon him now he remains to me almost incomparable among the men I have known for interest, for kindness, for magnetism,

"Ladies' Day" in the Municipal Swimming Pools

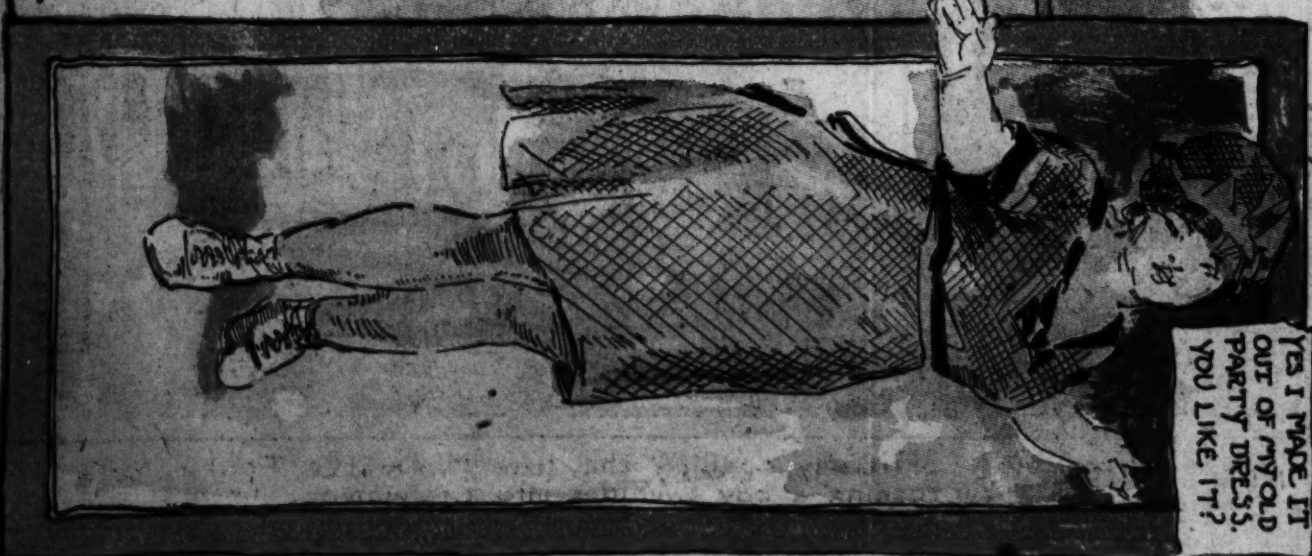
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MANY COLORED CAPS MAKE A CARNIVAL SCENE



SOME FAIRGROUND POOL BELLS



"Ladies' Day" in the Municipal Swimming Pools

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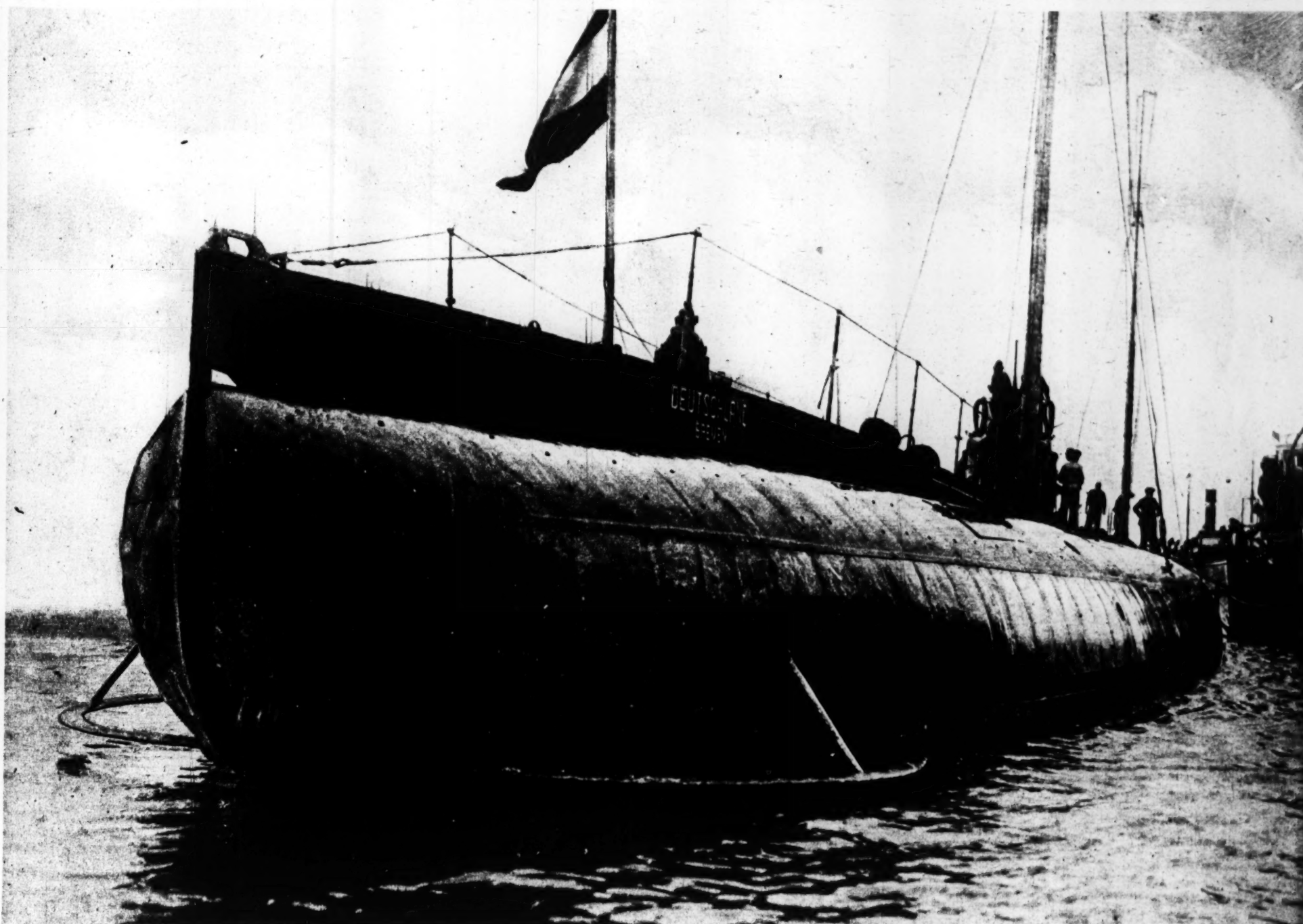
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ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION

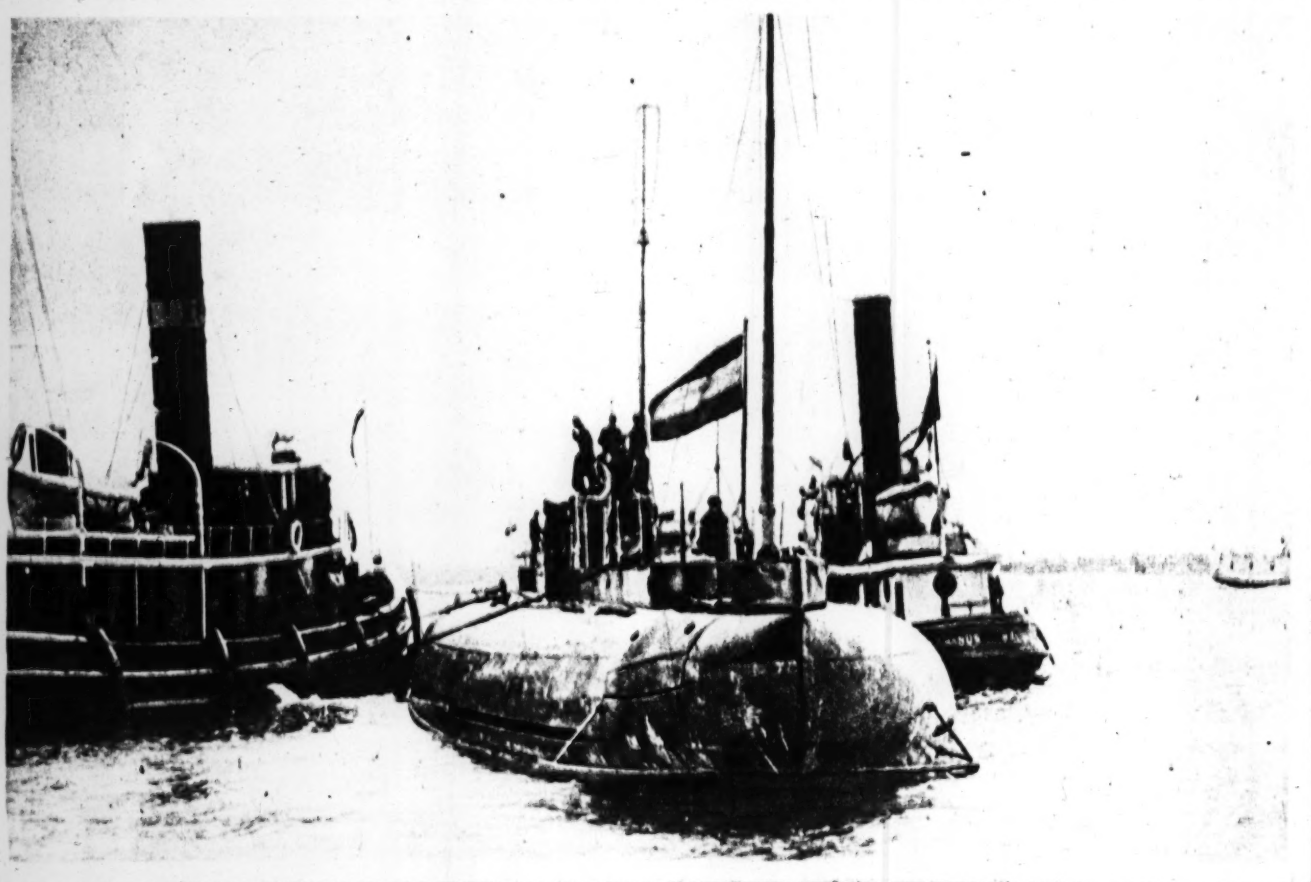
THE WORLD'S FIRST SUBMARINE CARGO CARRIER.



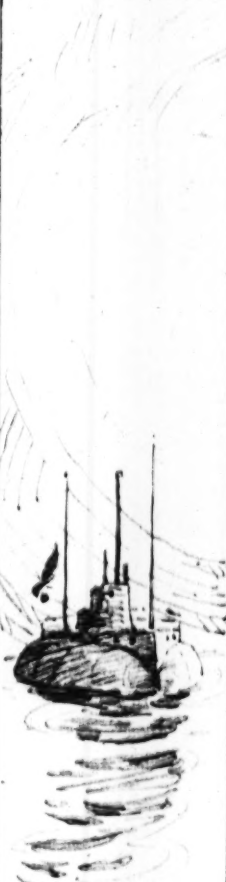
Capt. Koenig
commander of the Deutschland.



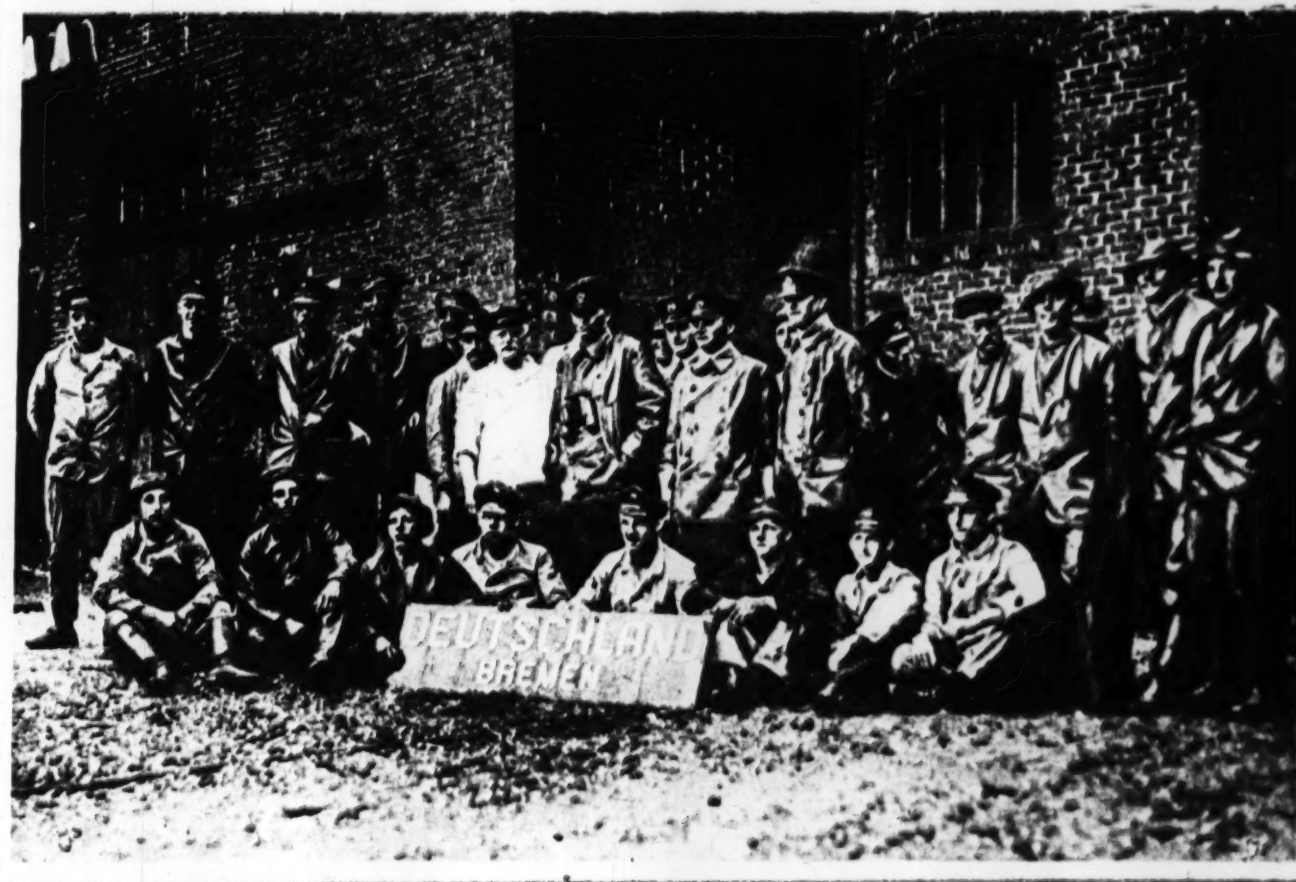
This picture of the Deutschland, taken when she was lying at her dock in Baltimore, shows how high she stands out of water when she is riding on the surface.



Another view of the Deutschland, giving an idea of her unusual breadth of beam.



Beck.



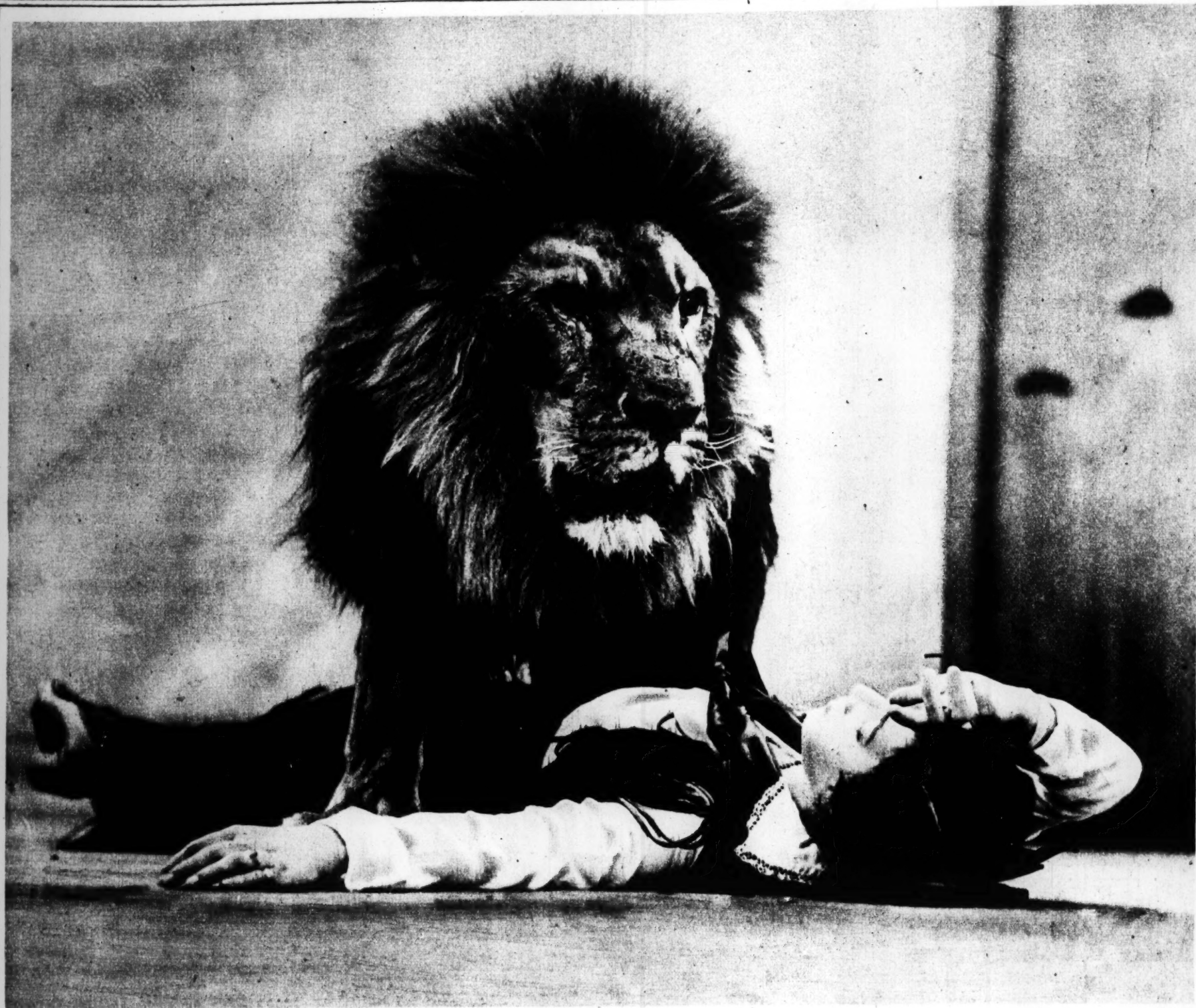
The crew of the Deutschland. The picture was taken shortly after they landed at Baltimore...



A British gunner sending his "best wishes" to the Germans. The size of the shells can be appreciated by comparing them with the figure of the man.



Mayor Kiel officially opening the new Marquette Pool by tossing a boy swimmer into the water...



Here the heroine is supposed to be guarded by a king of the forest...

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Charles Gay, trainer, in mock death grapple with lion. Soon a movie actor will have that pleasant task...



Leopard which has just leaped upon the back of Capt. Bonavista, the famous animal man.

TEACHING JUNGLE BEASTS TO ACT IN THE MOVIES.

A new field of work for the animal trainer. These photographs were taken in Bostocks Zoo, Luna Park, Long Island. Later similar scenes will appear as screen thrillers. These pictures show how the animal trainers are patiently instructing their pets.

BECK



Capt. Bonavista teaching leopard to watch over his stricken prey.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Charles Gay's favorite — a leopard which wouldn't harm a fly, he says.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

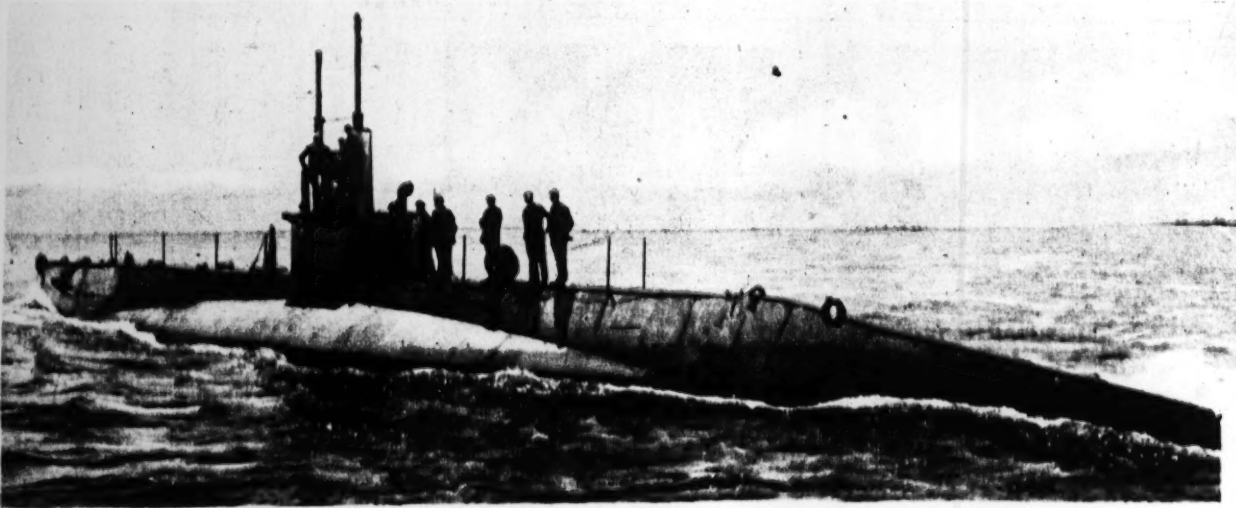


A charming heroine of the Triangle Films — Miss Mae Busch.



Red Cross dog brings in the helmet of a wounded French soldier at Verdun.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



Uncle Sam's newest and largest submarine, "M-1", on her trial trip off Provincetown, Mass.

© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



Flight of children from infantile paralysis scourge in New York — a scene at one of the railway stations.

© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



Sir Rabindrath Tagore, famous Indian poet and seer, on his recent lecture tour in Japan.



The modern way of scouting — troop of American soldiers returns to its base in Mexico after a reconnaissance by automobile truck.

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

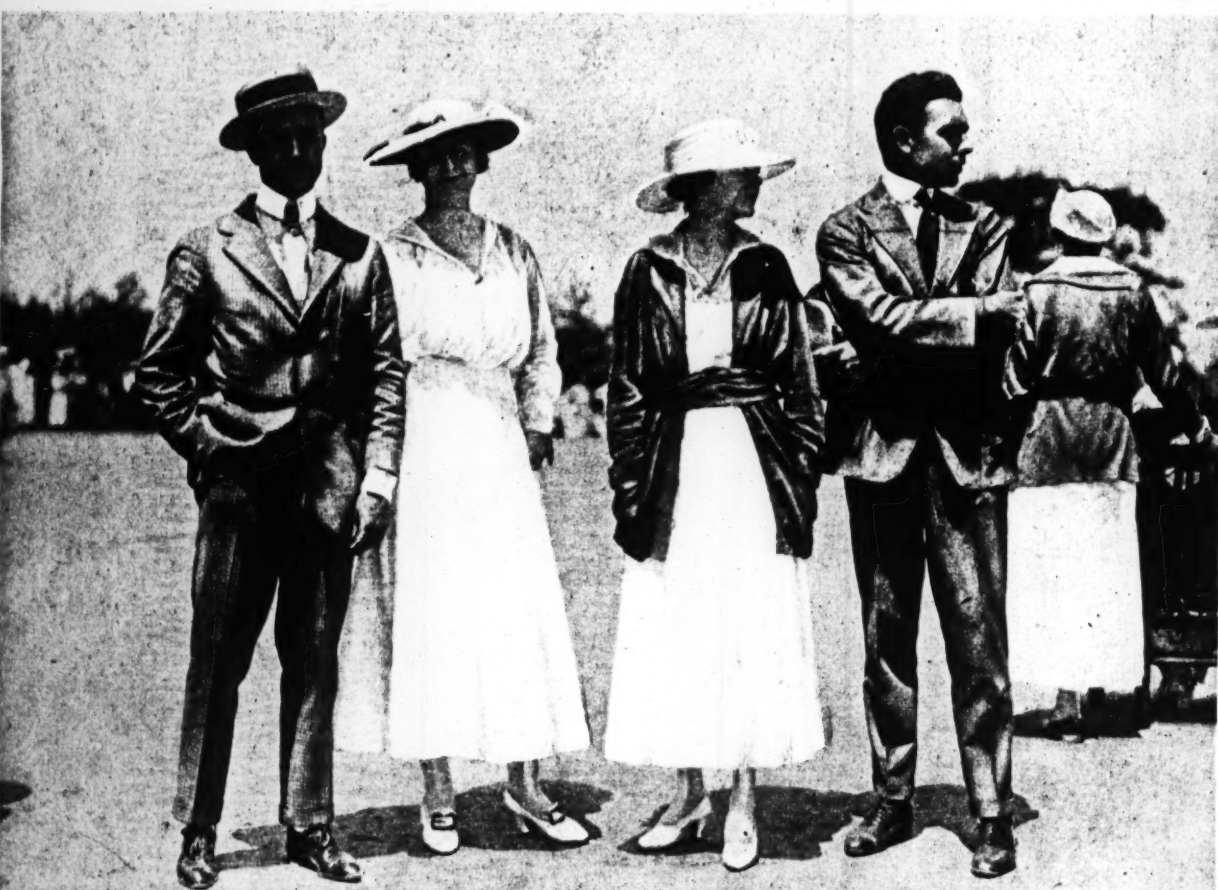
SNAPSHOTS AT THE MISSOURI VALLEY SECTIONAL DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT.



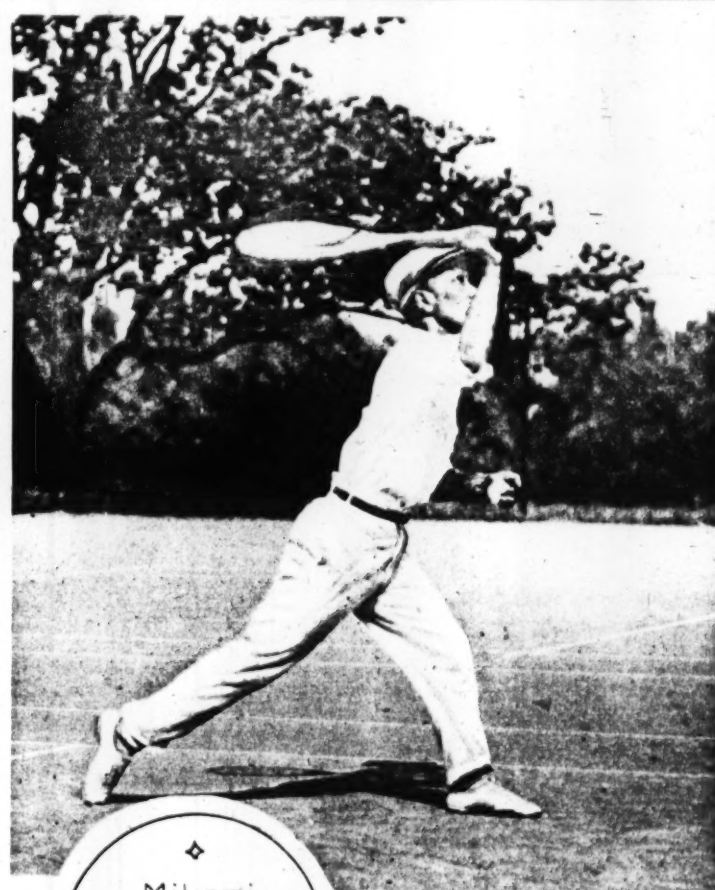
Interested spectators: Misses Elizabeth Bradshaw, Cecil Bradshaw, Catherine Wagner, Mrs. Hiram F. Holladay, Miss Elizabeth Holladay.



Ichiya Kumagae and Hachishiro Mikami, the Japanese stars who were the sensation of the meet...



More spectators: Arthur Wear, Mrs. B.H. Halpin, Mrs. J.B. Bolland, G.H. Halpin.



Mikami rushing up after service to kill a weak return.



Mikami and Kumagae in foreground playing against Cannon and Lindauer.



One or two teaspoonfuls of Sypho-Nathol in a foot tub of water will give wonderful relief.

If your feet burn and smart, feel heavy, tired and "too big for your shoes," try this simple remedy. The rejuvenating results will amaze you!

Here is what one foot sufferer says:

"Sypho-Nathol is a true remedy for tired, aching feet. It relieves the soreness, softens the callouses, and the first application will help greatly."

CAROT'S
Sypho-Nathol
None genuine without this signature

Very economical. Safe and easy to use. The U. S. Gov't has pointed out that many so-called disinfectants have no more germ-killing value than water. Be safe; ask for Sypho-Nathol and see that you get it. In bottles of four sizes, 1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb. and 8 lb. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist hasn't it.

Trial Size FREE

For 30 days only we will send trial size, free with booklet showing uses and directions. Post a 3c. stamp to us. We make this unusual offer as you may try Sypho-Nathol. Write us today.
THE LPHO NATHOL CO.
24 Bedford Street
Boston, Mass.



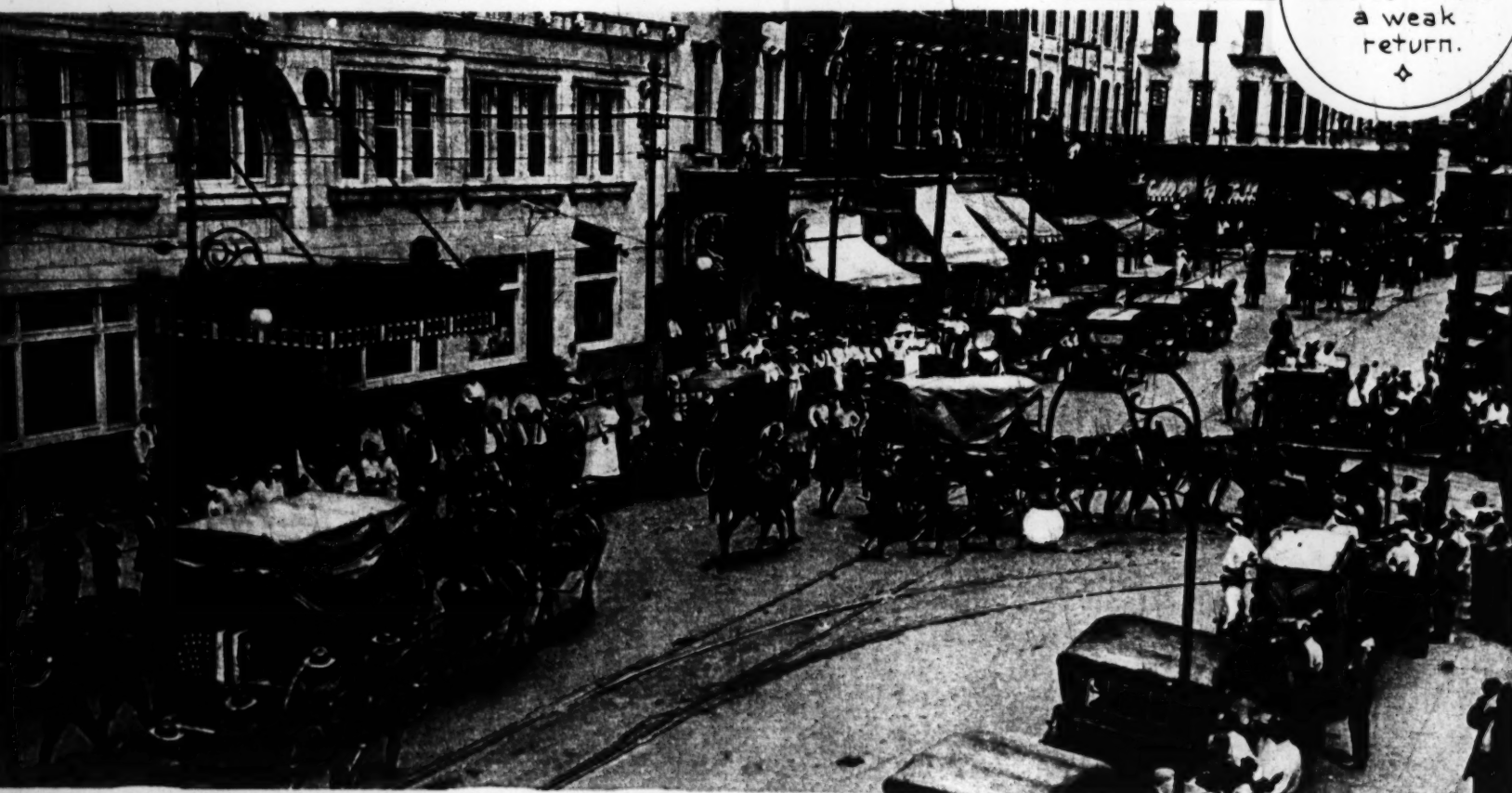
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Guaranteed Mailing Lists
Especially if you use our
Fac-simile Letters.
Olive 3602 810 Olive St. Cent. 1591

Ross-Gould
Mailing Lists St. Louis

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR
BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss. Is highly perfumed and free from oil. Makes the hair light and fluffy. Send 10c for trial size.

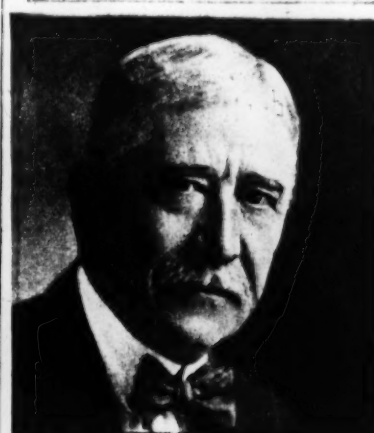
Applications at all first-class barber shops.
BALDPATE CO.
(Dept. M.)
487 W. 34th St., New York.
Sold by all druggists, or send \$1.00



The El Paso funeral of the American cavalymen killed at Carrizal.

© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

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JAS. P. NEWELL
Public Administrator.

Jas. P. Newell was born in St. Louis 58 years ago and has always been a useful and public spirited citizen.

Newell is the present Public Administrator, serving now in his fourth year. He was elected by 15,000 plurality, and is now a candidate for reelection to the office of Public Administrator, subject to the Democratic primary, August First, 1916.

Newell can well point with pride to the efficient and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which the office of Public Administrator has been conducted for the past four years, due to his faithful devotion to his duties and his untiring energies in behalf of the public.

A vote for Jas. P. Newell will mean to you one step forward toward a clean and honest government for our city.—Advertisement.



FUNNY

SECTION OF
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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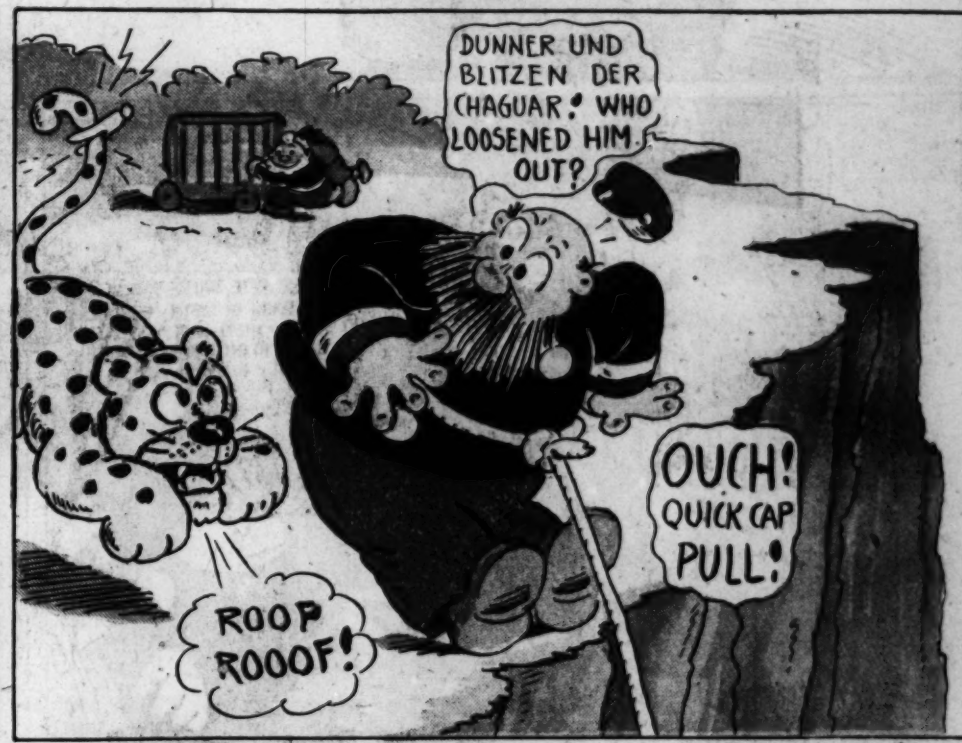


SUNDAY
JULY 30
1916

Hans und Fritz—Vild Eggs

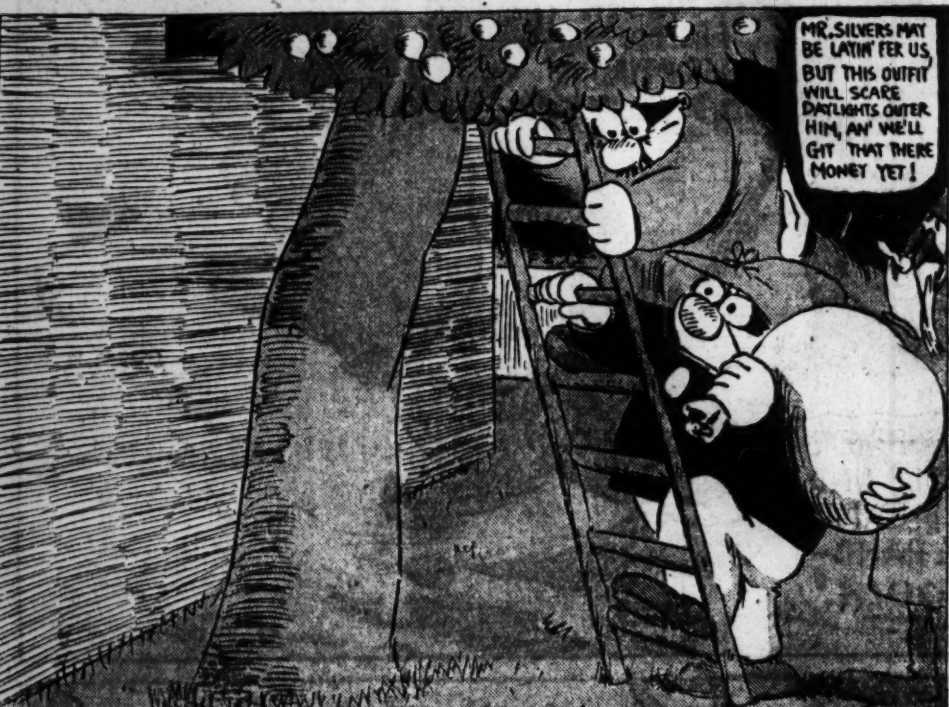
By R. Dirks

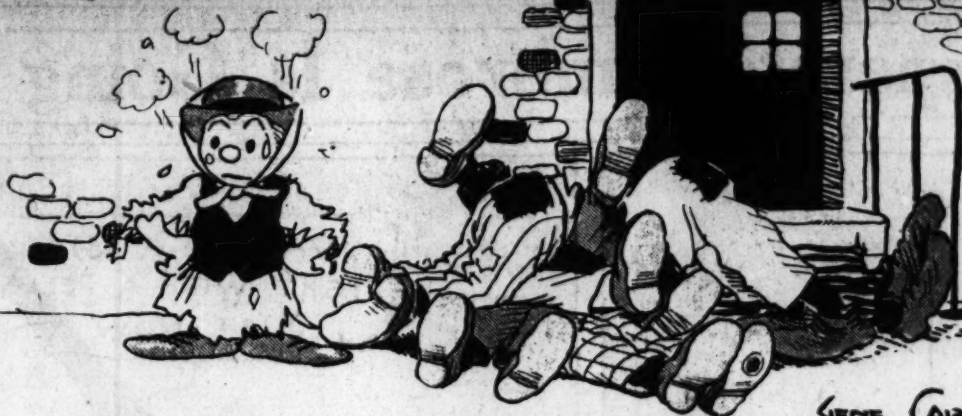
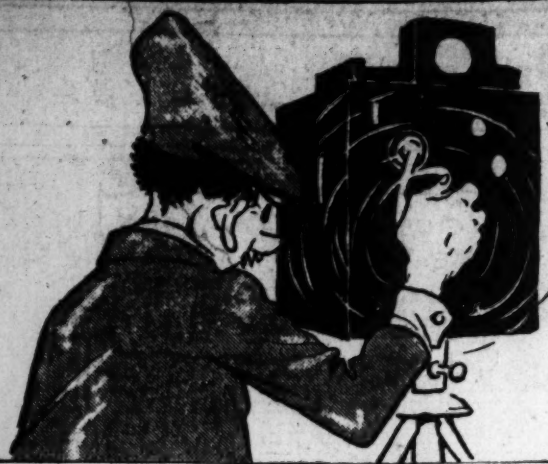
Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids



Hawkshaw the Detective

He Didn't Get the Villains This Time, but Then the Villains Didn't Get the Money Either.





Lady Bountiful

She Stopped the Fight, but the
Movie Director Got His Money's
Worth After All.



Nippy's Pop—Desperate Ambrose Is Going to Reform



The Newlyweds—Snookums Doesn't Approve of Family Quarrels



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messenger from

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FOR AG

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7 to 8 o'clock.
Bar's Band a
9:30 o'clock.